

A group of approximately 12 youth, mostly teenagers, are posed in front of a large, colorful mural. The mural features the words "AGAINST... CORPORATE TOBACCO" in large, stylized letters. The youth are wearing red t-shirts, some with logos, and some are wearing hats. They are sitting on the ground or on a low wall, smiling at the camera. The background is a mix of red, purple, and grey tones with abstract patterns.

Trends in Youth Tobacco Use and Attitudes 2000 - 2006

**Montana
Prevention Needs Assessment Community Surveys**

Conducted by the

**Addictive and Mental Health Disorders Division
Chemical Dependency Bureau**

Analysis by

**Carol Ballew, PhD
Epidemiologist**

**The Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Bureau**

April 2007

**Montana Department of Public Health
and Human Services**



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Trends in Youth Tobacco Use and Attitudes, 2000 - 2006

Montana Prevention Needs Assessment Community Surveys

Highlights

The prevalence of youth smoking decreased from 27% in 2000 to 17% in 2006.

- Smoking decreased more among girls than among boys.
- Nevertheless, more girls than boys smoke.

The age at first smoking increased between 2000 and 2006, but smoking still started early.

- 40% of students reported trying cigarettes before age 12 in 2006.
- 87% tried cigarettes before age 16.

More than two thirds of all students perceive that cigarettes are easy to get.

- They're right. In 2006, 30% of students who smoked bought their own cigarettes and 36% of students who bought cigarettes were not asked for proof of age.

The use of spit tobacco decreased only slightly between 2000 and 2006.

- The prevalence was 9% overall in 2006, 15% among boys and 3% among girls.
- Spit tobacco use was uncommon among 8th grade boys (7%), but was 17% among 10th grade boys and 24% among 12th grade boys in 2006.

Awareness of the health risks of smoking and second-hand smoke was high, but awareness of the health risks of smokeless tobacco was lower.

- 93% of students believed that smoking cigarettes was harmful, compared to 83% who believed that using smokeless tobacco was harmful.
- 95% of students believed that second-hand smoke was harmful.
- Fewer American Indian than White students were aware of the harmful effects of smoking, second-hand smoke, or smokeless tobacco use.

Exposure to second-hand smoke decreased but was still high.

- 56% of students were exposed to second-hand smoke in 2006, down from 70% in 2000.

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Introduction

The Survey

The Prevention Needs Assessment community student survey (PNA) has been conducted every other year since 1998 throughout Montana. It is an anonymous, classroom-administered, written survey.

The PNA includes approximately 150 questions about students' beliefs, attitudes, and participation in their families, schools, peer groups, and communities to help determine their risks for substance abuse, teen pregnancy, violence, delinquency, and dropping out of school. The goal of the PNA is to determine protective factors -- associated with resistance to problem behaviors -- and risk factors -- predictors of problem behaviors. The PNA data sets are extremely rich in information to help educators and public health agencies identify categories of youth at risk and target prevention and intervention strategies.

Questions About Tobacco Use, Attitudes, and Knowledge

The PNA includes 28 questions about smoking cigarettes, using smokeless tobacco, attitudes and beliefs about the social acceptability of tobacco, and knowledge about the health effects of tobacco.

The Participants

The students who participated were not selected in a systematic way. Although the samples comprise nearly half of the students enrolled in 8th, 10th and 12th grades in Montana, school participation is a matter of choice for districts and schools, and individual participation is a matter of choice for parents and students.

All public and private schools throughout the state are invited to participate voluntarily in the PNA. In 2000, 101 of Montana's 231 schools and 18,728 students participated in the survey. In 2004, 139 schools and 22,044 students participated. In 2006, 153 schools and 22,194 students participated. The survey is targeted to Grades 8, 10, and 12 although some schools also include Grades 7, 9, and 11 in their surveys. This analysis includes only students in Grades 8, 10, and 12. Six percent of respondents were excluded for being outside of the grade range in 2000 and 2004 and 13% were excluded in 2006.

Boys and girls made up 50% of the samples in 2000, 2004, and 2006. The samples were approximately equally distributed among 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in all years. The racial composition of the samples was similar to that of students in the state as a whole: White (87% in 2000, 85% in 2004, and 83% in 2006), Native American (6%, 7%, and 7%, respectively) and all other races (7%, 8%, and 10%, respectively). In 2006, Native American students made up approximately 11% of the public school

enrolment and all other races made up approximately 5%.¹ Because the category "all other races" is made up of a number of races, each comprising less than one percent of the total, this category has not been analyzed separately. Students of all races are included in the sex, grade, and grand totals. A detailed breakdown of the participants by grade, sex, and race is provided in the Appendix.

Quality Assurance

The PNA survey includes several methods to assess students' honesty in responding. We used three to limit our sample. The first is a question, "How honest were you in filling out this survey?" Response options were: I was very honest; I was honest pretty much of the time; I was honest some of the time; I was honest once in a while; I was not honest at all. Only students who said they were very honest or honest most of the time were included in this analysis.

The survey included a question about use of a fictitious drug listed among eight other real drugs, plus alcohol and tobacco. Students who reported using the fictitious drug were excluded from the analysis. Students whose answers indicated that they might be heavy drug users, defined as using one or more of the eight genuine drugs on a total of 120 or more occasions in the 30 days before the survey were also excluded because they were considered unreliable respondents. In addition, students who reported implausibly high drug use or whose responses to the multiple questions about drug use were mutually inconsistent were excluded.

Some students were excluded on the basis of more than one criterion. A total of 95% of completed surveys from grades 8, 10, and 12 were retained for analysis in 2000 and 2004 and 96% in 2006.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

This report includes cross-tabulations of tobacco related behaviors and attitudes by sex, grade, and race. The general principle for analyzing surveys such as the PNA is to consider analysis based on cell sizes less than 30 respondents statistically unreliable.² A cell is a category created by subdividing the sample into groups using one or more characteristics. For example, if we compare the use of smokeless tobacco among boys and girls, boys who use smokeless tobacco are one cell and girls who use it are another cell. If we were to subdivide smokeless tobacco users by sex and grade, we would end up with small cells. A statistical analysis based on small cells is likely to be misleading. In addition, small cell size raises the possibility of loss of confidentiality. The PNA does not report cell sizes less than 50 to protect confidentiality. In the PNA, with its very large sample, this problem arises only when considering uncommon response categories such as stealing cigarettes and uncommon behaviors such as using smokeless tobacco, or when cross-tabulating race by other variables because of the

¹ Montana Public School Enrolment Data. Fall 2005-06. Office of Public Instruction. <http://www.opi.state.mt.us>

² Analytic and reporting guidelines, October, 1996, National Center for Health Statistics Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Hyattsville, Maryland .

relatively small number of American Indian students in the survey. Except in Table 1 of the Appendix, describing the grade, sex, and race distribution of the participants, we have reported percentages rather than absolute numbers, and we have not reported percentages based on fewer than 50 responses in a cell in this report.

Nearly all the differences of two percentage points or more between years or between groups were statistically significant except for responses about smokeless tobacco use and among the stratum American Indian. This is primarily a result of the very large sample sizes. Differences between 2000 and 2006 were often quite large but differences between 2004 and 2006 were smaller. Nevertheless, a difference of small numeric magnitude, such as a decrease in smoking prevalence from 19% to 17%, is real and important. The consistency of the changes from 2004 to 2006, across sex and grade groups and in such diverse domains as smoking, age at initiation of smoking, purchasing tobacco, having siblings who smoke, exposure to second-hand smoke, and perceptions about the acceptability of tobacco, suggest that the numbers reflect genuine changes in behavior and attitudes.

There were fewer positive changes in smokeless tobacco use, and fewer positive changes among American Indian students. On the whole, there appeared to be very little change in smokeless tobacco use or attitudes. American Indian students continued to smoke cigarettes and use smokeless tobacco more than white students and these differences were statistically significant. American Indian students actually reported increases in the prevalence of smoking and use of smokeless tobacco, in living with smokers and smokeless tobacco users, in having friends who smoke, and in exposure to second-hand smoke between 2004 and 2006, although in general their use and exposure was down from the much higher levels reported in 2000.

Comparison with Other Data on Youth Tobacco Use

Montana participates in the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBS), conducted in odd years by the Child and Adolescent Health Section and the Montana Office of Public Instruction. The YRBS includes several questions about tobacco use that are similar or identical to those in the PNA. The YRBS sample is selected through a different procedure than the PNA sample, and the YRBS results are weighted to provide estimates for the state as a whole.³

In spite of the sampling and analytic differences between the two surveys, particularly the different grade distributions of the samples, PNA results are very similar to YRBS results with the exception of the estimates of the frequency of smoking before age 13. PNA asks the students when they first tried a cigarette, *even just a puff*, while the YRBS asks the students when they first smoked a *whole cigarette*. Beginners are likely to try a puff or two before they manage a whole cigarette. This probably accounts for the substantially higher percent of PNA respondents who reported that they had tried cigarettes before age 13.

³ Brener ND et al. 2004. Methodology of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. MMWR Recommendations and Reports. 53(RR12):1-13. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5312a1.htm>

Summary and Recommendations

Smoking Cigarettes

The prevalence of smoking among students surveyed in the 2006 PNA was substantially lower than among those surveyed in 2000 and modestly lower than those surveyed in 2004. We defined current smokers as those who reported smoking at all in the 30 days before the survey. By this criterion, the prevalence of smoking decreased from 27% in 2000 to 19% in 2004, and to 17% in 2006. A separate question asked students to characterize their own cigarette use. Thirteen percent reported that they smoked regularly in 2000, compared to 8% in 2004 and 6% in 2006, or approximately half the prevalence based on smoking at all in the past 30 days. Based on either criterion, smoking prevalence among students has decreased.

In the 2006 PNA, smoking was more prevalent among girls (18%) than boys (16%). Smoking increased markedly with grade (10%, 18%, and 24% among 8th, 10th and 12th graders, respectively). More than twice as many American Indian (38%) as white (15%) students smoked cigarettes.

Among students who smoked, there appeared to be two waves of initiation. Forty percent of all students reported first trying cigarettes before age 12, but this was confounded by the inclusion of students ranging in age from 10 to 18 years in the survey. Among 8th graders, 58% first tried cigarettes before age 12, but among 12th graders only 29% first tried cigarettes before age 12 and 29% of 12th graders did not try cigarettes until they were 16 or older. Clearly, prevention curricula must start in primary school and must be reinforced in all subsequent grades.

The majority of students, not only those who smoked, perceived that cigarettes were easy to get. This perception decreased from 80% in 2000 to 73% in 2004 and again to 68% in 2006. Among 12th graders, 92% believed cigarettes were easy to get in 2006. This belief was not unfounded. In 2004, 35% of students who smoked in the 30 days before the survey bought their own cigarettes. This proportion decreased to 30% in 2006. By grade, very few 8th graders and only 9% 10th graders bought their own cigarettes in 2006, but 57% of 12th graders did so. Among students who bought or tried to buy their own cigarettes in 2006, 36% reported they were not asked for proof of age.

Students were aware that smoking is harmful to their health. In 2000, 92% and in both 2004 and 2006, 93% believed smoking a pack or more a day was harmful. In all three years, 95% also believed second-hand smoke was definitely or probably harmful.

Students perceived that their parents disapproved of smoking. In 2006, 91% reported that their parents would think it was wrong for them to smoke.

Exposure to second-hand smoke decreased from 70% in 2000 to 60% in 2004 and again to 56% in 2006. This is still a high prevalence of exposure to second-hand

smoke. Exposure to second-hand smoke in a room, in a car, and exposure from all sources increased substantially with grade, so it is likely that some of this exposure is from peers who smoke, because the proportion of students who reported peers who smoke also increased substantially with grade. In 2006, 44% of the respondents had one or more best friends who smoked, compared to 49% in 2004 and 65% in 2000. In addition, 32% of students lived in households with smokers and 40% reported having one or more siblings who had ever smoked.

The social acceptability of smoking may be decreasing. In 2000, 65% of students felt it was wrong for kids their age to smoke, compared to 76% in 2006, although this perception decreased with age: 88% of 8th graders believed it was wrong for youth to smoke but only 63% of 12th graders did. In 2000, 57% believed that smoking was not cool, compared to 62% in 2006

Ninety five percent of the respondents reported that their schools had complete prohibitions on smoking and smokeless tobacco use on school property in 2006, but 43% reported seeing other students smoke at school in spite of school policies, 9% reported seeing teachers smoke, and 17% reported seeing other adults smoke on school property.

It appears that students had conflicting beliefs about smoking cigarettes. On the one hand, the vast majority knew it was harmful to smoke and to be around smokers. The vast majority knew their parents disapproved of children smoking. Most believed it was wrong for youth to smoke. On the other hand, nearly half had one or more close friends who smoked, more than one third thought smoking was cool, and one in six students smoked.

Using Smokeless Tobacco

Smokeless tobacco (SLT) use decreased only 1%, from 10% in 2000 to 9% in 2006. In 2006, very few students (3%) described themselves as regular users of SLT. Our estimate of prevalence based on reported use within the 30 days before the survey was 9%. Use of SLT was much more common among boys (15%) than girls (3%). SLT use was much more common among 12th grade boys (22%) than younger boys, and was more common among American Indian than White boys (24% and 14%, respectively).

Looking at boys only, the use of smokeless tobacco increased between 2000 and 2006 among 10th and 12th graders and among both white and American Indian boys.

Among boys who reported any use of SLT in the 30 days before the survey in 2006, 27% reported using it daily, down from 45% in 2004. In 2006, 17% of boys reported first trying SLT before age 12, 58% reported first trying it between the ages of 12 and 15, and 25% did not try it until age 16 or older. Among 8th grade boys, 32% had tried SLT by age 12. In contrast, among 12th grade boys, only 13% had tried it before age 12 and 43% first tried it at age 16 or older. As with cigarette smoking, there appears to be two

waves of initiation of SLT use, one in the primary years and one in high school, underscoring the need for early and persistent school curricula about all forms of tobacco.

In 2006, 45% of boys who used SLT bought it themselves. Very few 8th grade boys bought their own but 64% of 12th grade boys did. It appears that SLT may be moderately easier for students to get than cigarettes.

Eighty three percent of students identified smokeless tobacco as constituting a risk to their health, compared to 93% of students who identified the risk of smoking cigarettes.

The proportion of students who reported that their parents would think it wrong for them to use SLT was very high and identical to the rates for parental disapproval of cigarettes: 91%. Only 18% of students lived with someone who used SLT in 2006, although 24% said they had one or more siblings who had ever used SLT.

In 2006, 36% of students perceived that using SLT was cool, similar to 37% in 2004 and higher than 28% in 2000. This perception was highest among boys (40%) and 12th graders (43%).

Recommendations

1. Tobacco prevention education must start early.

40% of all students first tried cigarettes before age 12 in 2006.

2. The negative health effects of smokeless tobacco must not be omitted from tobacco prevention education.

Although most students were aware of the health risks of smoking cigarettes, fewer were aware of the risks of smokeless tobacco.

3. Laws against the sale of tobacco products to minors must be enforced.

Students perceived that tobacco was easy to get and they were right. In 2006, one third of students who smoked bought their own cigarettes and one third of those who bought cigarettes were not asked for proof of age. Forty five percent of boys who used smokeless tobacco bought it themselves.

4. Peer programs to reduce tobacco use may be more effective than other modalities.

Students were aware that tobacco was harmful, they knew their parents disapproved, and most had internalized the message that tobacco use among youth was wrong. Nevertheless, 44% had close friends who smoked, 38% perceived that smoking was cool, and 36% perceived that using smokeless tobacco was cool.

**Detailed Results of the
Prevention Needs Assessment
for Tobacco Use**

Section I: Prevalence of Tobacco Use

Cigarettes

Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

Never

Once or twice

Once in a while, but not regularly

Regularly in the past

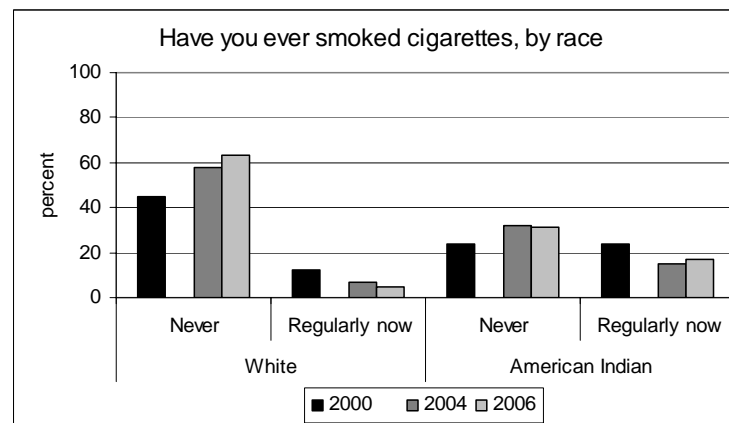
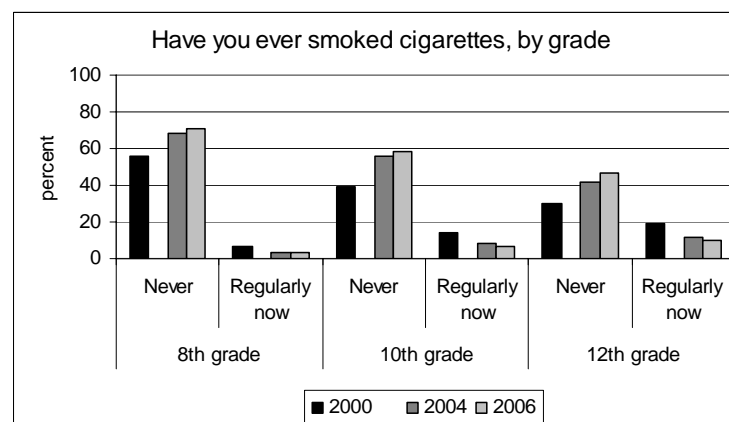
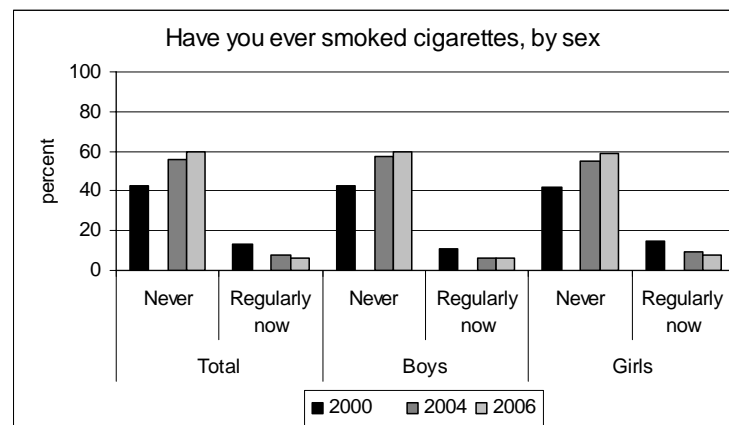
Regularly now

The proportion of students who reported never smoking increased from 43% in 2000, to 56% in 2004, and again to 60% in 2006. Similar increases in never smoking were reported by both boys and girls.

Similar substantial increases in never smoking were reported in all grades.

The proportion of white students who reported never smoking increased from 45% in 2000, to 58% in 2004, and to 63% in 2006. Although the proportion of American Indian students who reported never smoking increased from 24% in 2000 to 32% in 2004, there was no statistically significant change to 2006 (31%).

Only 6% of students characterized themselves as current smokers in 2006, a decrease from 8% in 2004 and 13% in 2000. This is approximately half the proportion of students who were classified as current smokers by our criterion (see next page).



Current Smokers

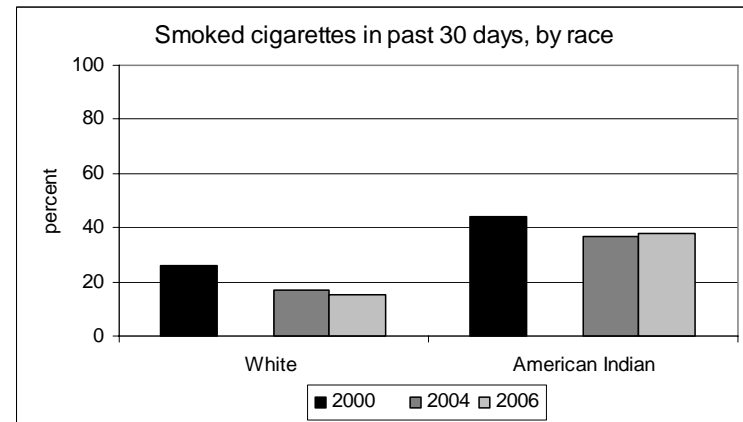
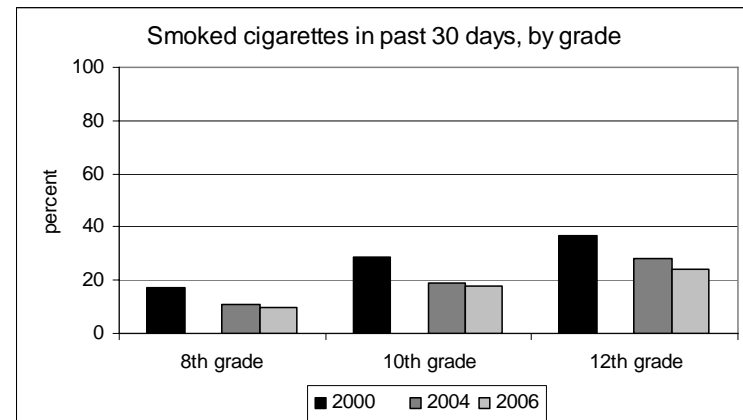
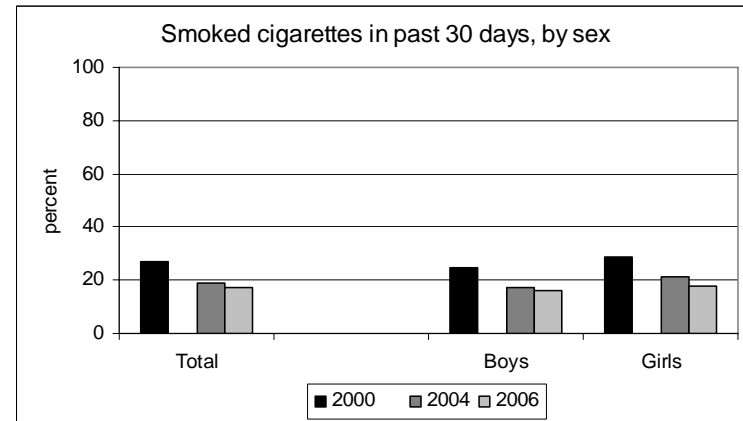
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

0 days
1 or 2 days
3 to 5 days
6 to 9 days
10 to 19 days
20 to 29 days
All 30 days

Current smokers were defined as students who reported smoking on any of the 30 days before the survey. More students were classified as smokers by this criterion than by self-characterization (see previous page).

The prevalence of smoking decreased from 27% in 2000 to 19% in 2004 and to 17% in 2006. The decreases were greatest among girls and among 12th graders. The prevalence of smoking increased dramatically by grade, from 10% among 8th graders, to 18% among 10th graders, and 24% among 12th graders in 2006.

White students reported a decrease from 26% in 2000 to 15% in 2006. American Indian students reported smaller decreases (a statistically significant change from 44% to 37% and a non-significant change to 39% in 2006). The prevalence of smoking was more than twice as high among American Indian students (39%) than white students (15%) in 2006.



Frequency of Smoking

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

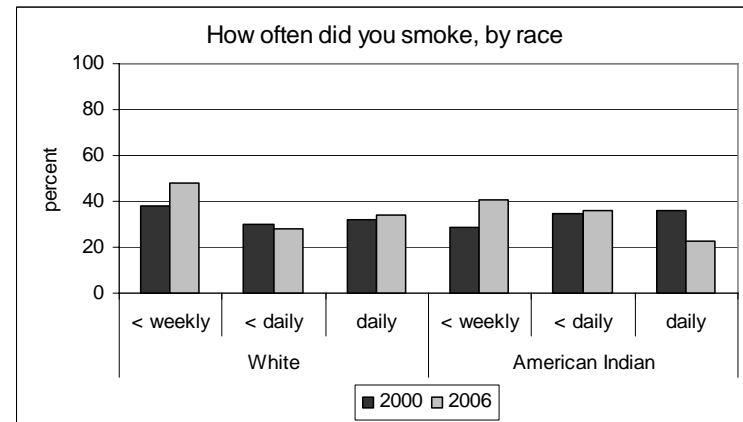
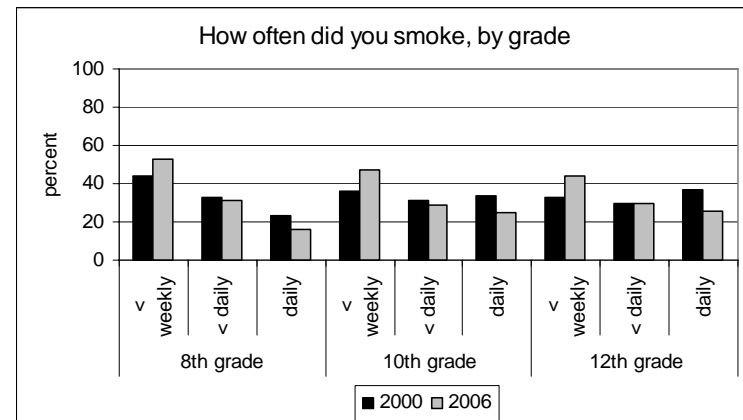
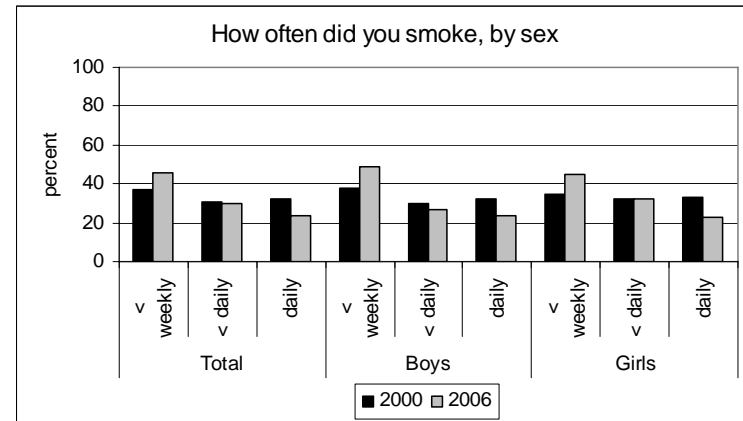
0 days
1 or 2 days
3 to 5 days
6 to 9 days
10 to 19 days
20 to 29 days
All 30 days

Frequency of smoking was defined as the number of days on which students reported smoking, regardless of the number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Among students who smoked, there were no statistically significant changes in the proportion who smoked daily from 2000 to 2006.

The proportion of students who reported smoking daily increased by grade in 2006, from 15% among 8th graders, to 25% among 10th graders, and 26% among 12th graders.

More white (34%) than American Indian (23%) students reported smoking daily in 2006.



Smokeless Tobacco

Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?

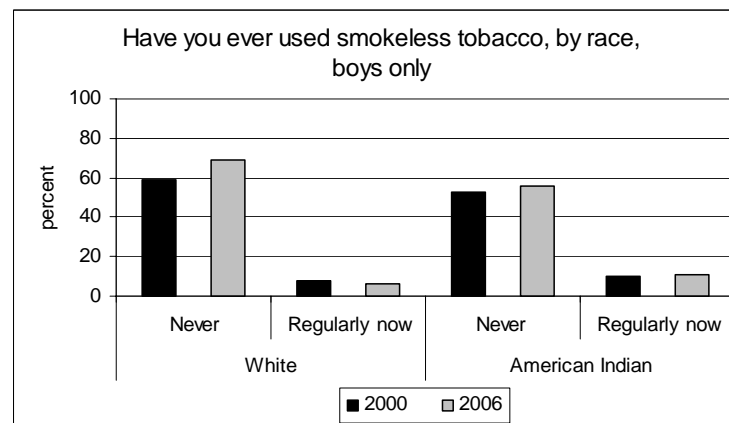
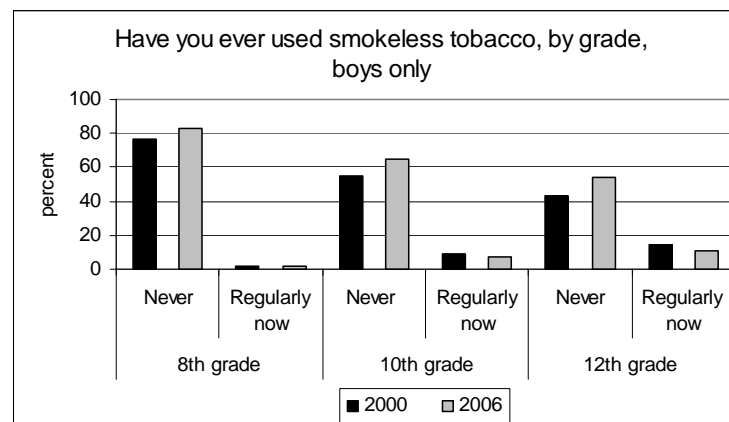
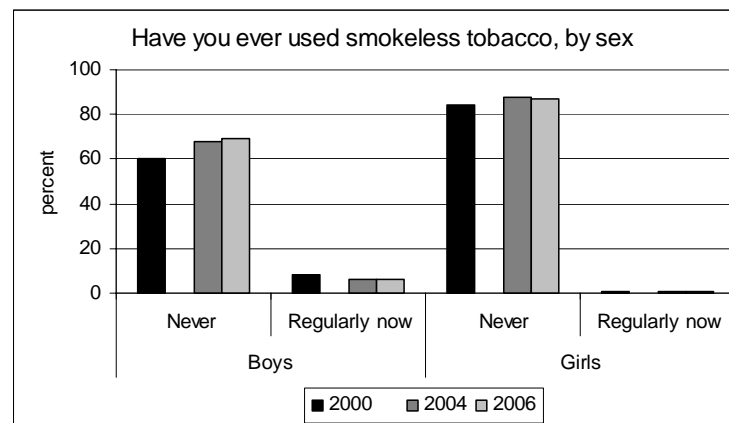
Never
Once or twice
Once in a while, but not regularly
Regularly in the past
Regularly now

There were very few changes in students' reported use of smokeless tobacco. Overall, 4% reported using it in 2000 and 3% in 2004 and 2006. However, this is confounded by the very large differences in prevalence between boys and girls.

Boys characterized themselves as smokeless tobacco users more often (6%) than girls (1%) in 2006.

Self reported use of smokeless tobacco among boys increased substantially with grade in 2006, from 2% among 8th grade boys to 7% and 11% among 10th grade and 12th grade boys, respectively.

Almost twice as many American Indian boys (11%) characterized themselves as smokeless tobacco users as white boys (6%) in 2006.



Current Smokeless Tobacco Users

How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days?

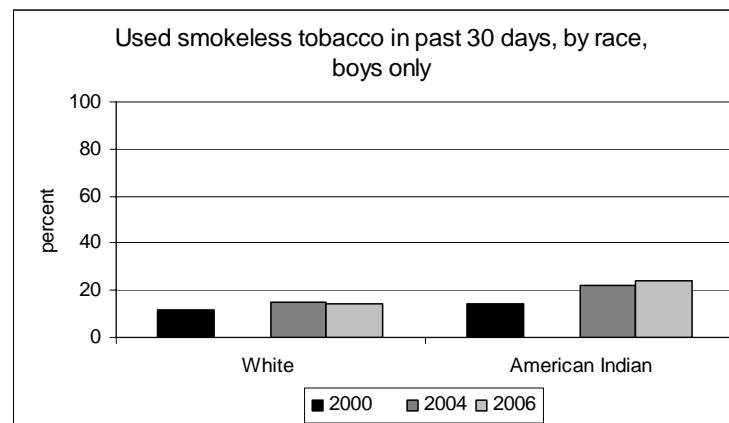
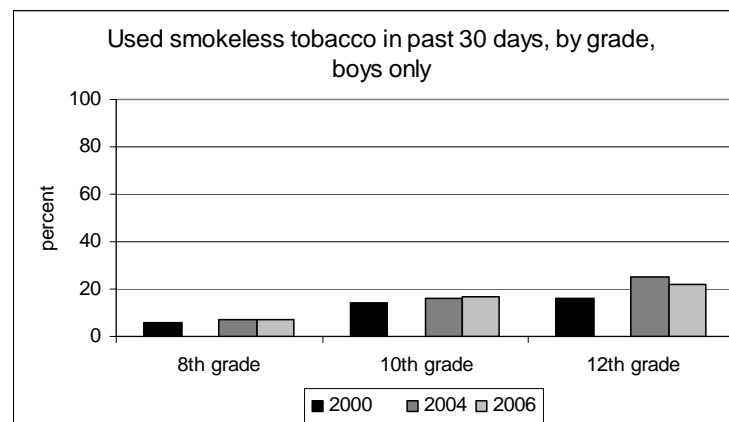
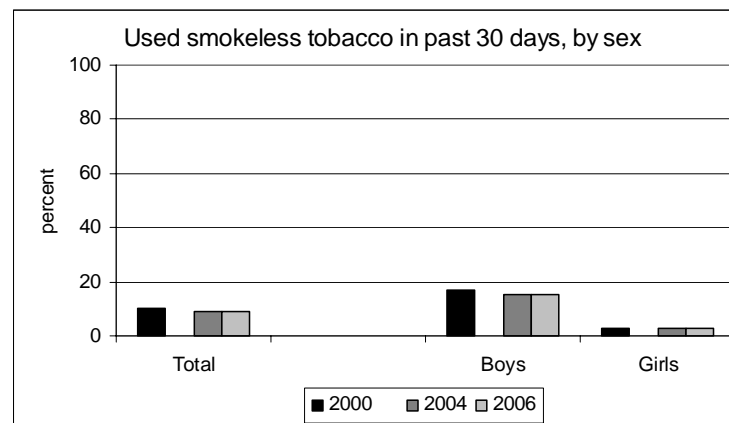
0 days.
1 or 2 days.
3 to 5 days.
6 to 9 days.
10 to 19 days.
20 to 29 days.
All 30 days.

Current smokeless tobacco users were defined as students who reported using smokeless tobacco on any of the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use by this criterion was substantially higher than by students' self-characterization (see previous page).

The overall prevalence of smokeless tobacco use decreased only slightly, and not statistically significantly, from 10% in 2000 to 9% in 2004 and 2006 for students overall. Again, this is confounded by a substantial difference in prevalence between boys and girls. Use among boys decreased from 17% in 2000 to 15% in 2006; there was no change among girls (3%).

Smokeless tobacco use increased significantly among 12th grade boys, from 16% in 2000 to 22% in 2006.

Smokeless tobacco use increased among white boys, from 12% in 2000 to 14% in 2006, and from 14% to 24% among American Indian boys.



Section II: Initiation of Tobacco Use

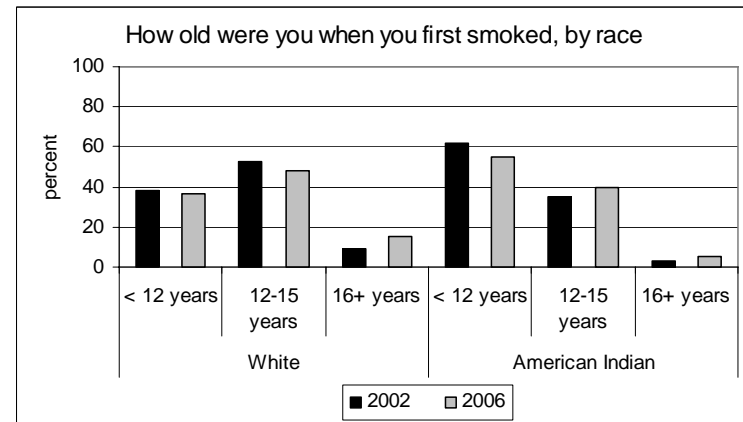
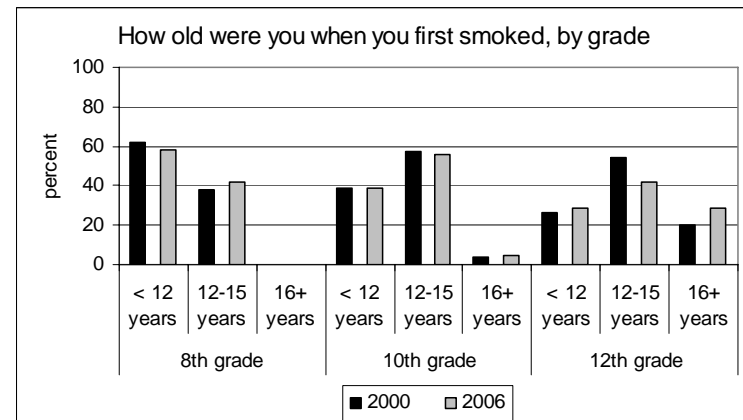
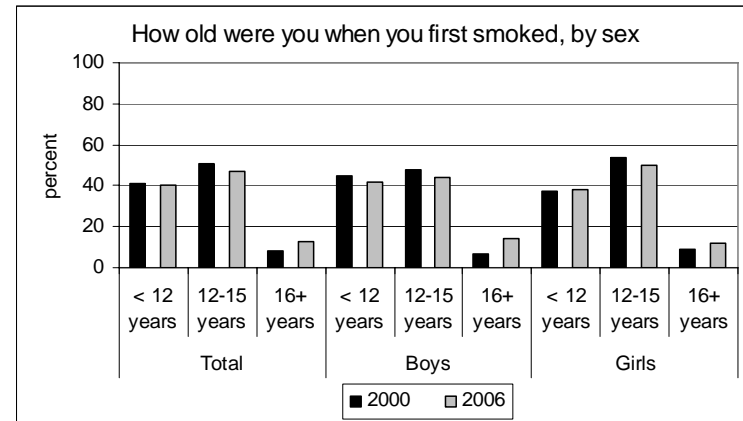
Cigarettes

How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

Among students who had ever tried cigarettes, the age at first experimentation increased slightly between 2000 and 2006. Fewer students reported trying cigarettes before age 12 and more reported waiting until age 16 or older. This trend was reported by both boys and girls.

Because the sample included students from ages 10 to 18, it is necessary to look at the grades separately. Among 8th graders who had ever smoked in 2006, 58% had tried cigarettes before age 12, compared to 60% in 2004. Among 10th graders, 39% had tried cigarettes before age 12, and among 12th graders, only 29% had tried cigarettes before age 12. Nearly one third (29%) of 12th graders had not tried cigarettes until age 16 or older.

Substantially more American Indian students (55%) than white students (37%) reported trying cigarettes before age 12. Three times as many white students (15%) as American Indian students (5%) reported not trying cigarettes until age 16 or older.



Smokeless Tobacco

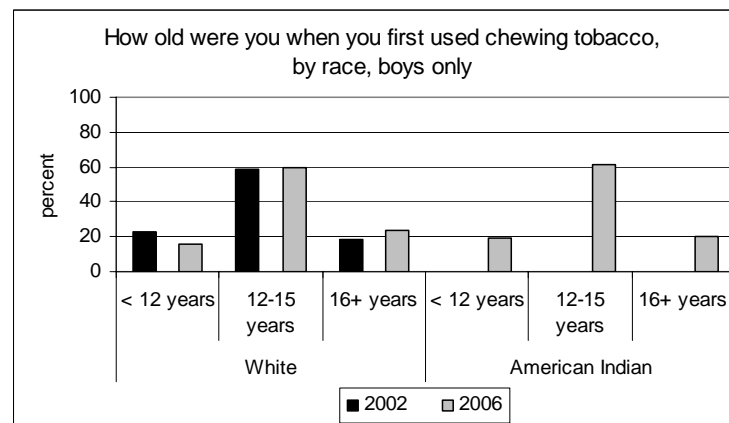
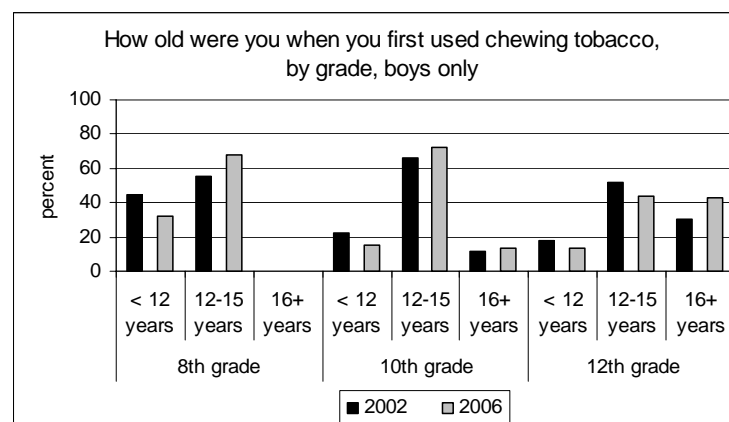
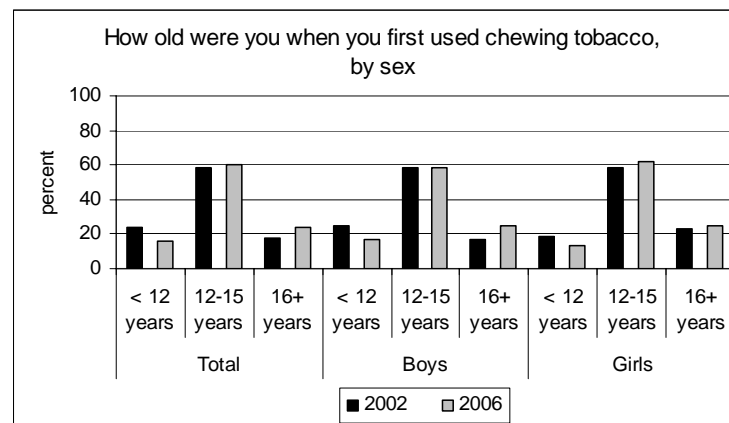
How old were you when you first used smokeless tobacco?

Initiation of smokeless tobacco use occurred later than initiation of cigarette smoking (see previous page) and was later in 2006 than in 2000.

In 2006, 58% of boys who had ever used smokeless tobacco did not try it until 12-15 years old and one quarter of boys did not try smokeless tobacco until age 16 or older.

In 2006, 32% of 8th grade boys who had tried smokeless tobacco did so before age 12, down from 45% in 2000. In 2006, 15% of 10th grade boys and 13% of 12th grade boys reported trying smokeless tobacco before age 12. Thirteen percent of 10th graders and 43% of 12th graders waited until age 16 or older to try smokeless tobacco.

Age at initiation of smokeless tobacco use was similar for white and American Indian boys.



Section III: Availability of Tobacco

Cigarettes

If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?

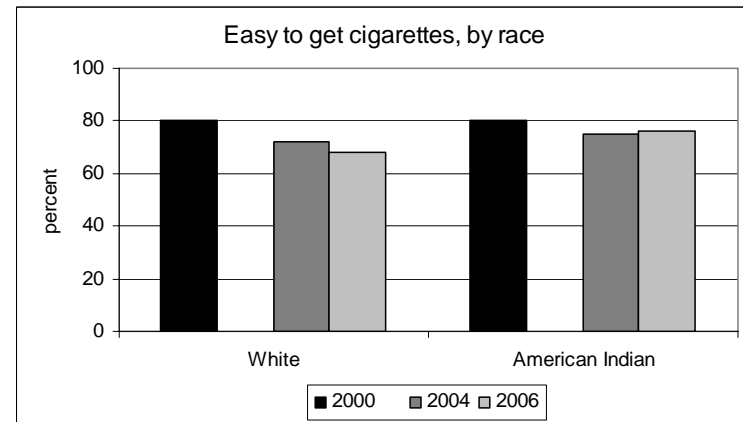
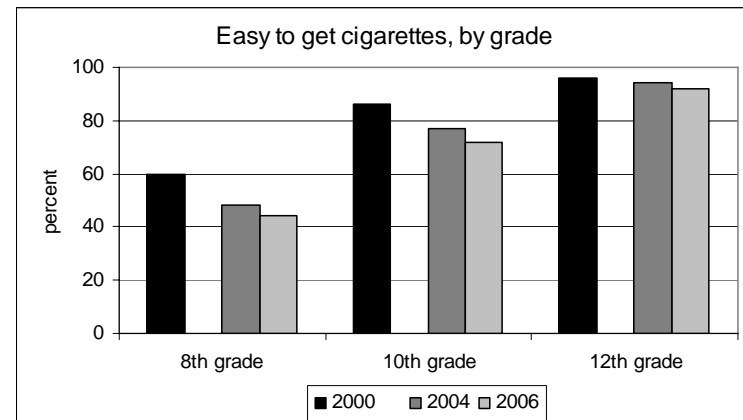
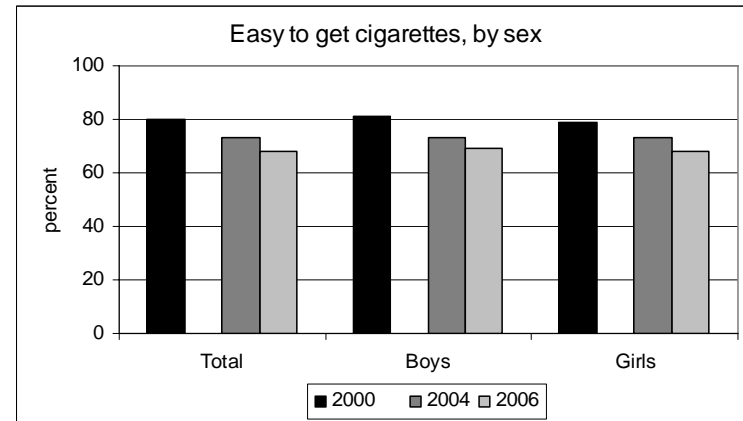
Very hard.
Sort of hard.
Sort of easy.
Very easy.

All students, not only those who smoked, were asked how easy they thought it would be to get cigarettes. Overall, 68% said "sort of easy" or "very easy" in 2006, down from 80% in 2000 and from 73% in 2004.

The perception that it would be easy to get cigarettes was similar among boys and girls.

Only 44% of 8th graders in 2006 thought it would be easy to get cigarettes, a decrease from 60% in 2000 and from 48% in 2004. There was also a decrease among 10th graders, from 86% to 77% to 72%. Among 12th graders, 92% thought it would be easy to get cigarettes in 2006, only a slight decrease from 96% in 2000 and 94% in 2004.

Fewer white students (68%) than American Indian students (76%) thought it would be easy to get cigarettes in 2006.



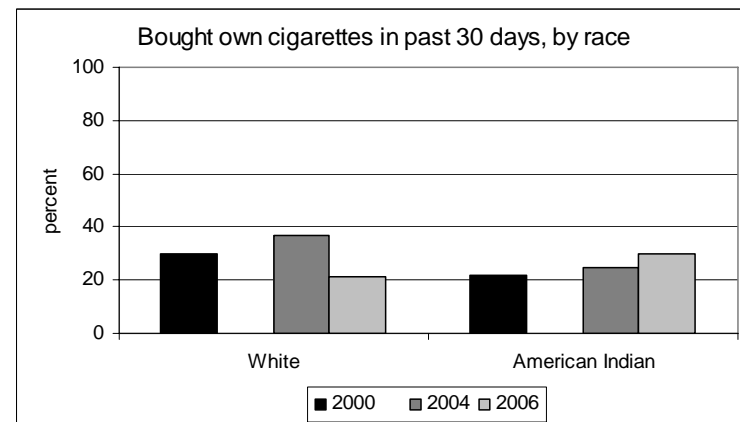
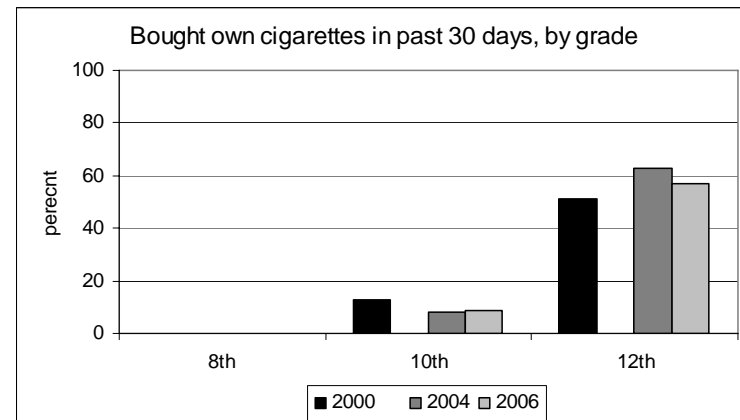
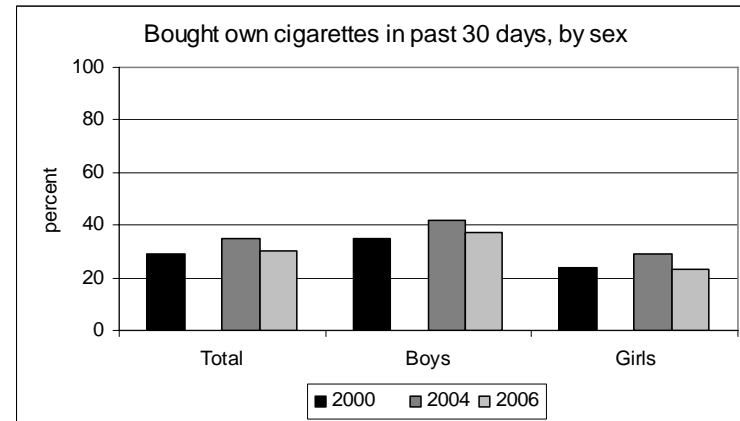
During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?

**Bought them in a store.
 Got them from someone else.
 Gave someone else money to buy for me.
 Stole them.
 Got them some other way.
 Person 18 years or older gave them to me.**

Only 17% of students reported smoking in the 30 days before the survey in 2006. Those students were asked how they had obtained their cigarettes.

In 2006, 30% of student who smoked reported that they had bought their own cigarettes, similar to 29% in 2000 but less than the 35% who bought their own in 2004. More boys (37%) than girls (23%) reported buying their own cigarettes in 2006.

Very few 8th graders reported buying cigarettes for themselves in 2006, and only 9% of 10th graders reported buying cigarettes. However, 57% of 12th graders reported buying their own cigarettes, a decrease from 63% in 2004. Sixty percent of the 12th graders who smoked were 18 years old at the time of the survey; these students can buy tobacco products legally. They may also be the source of cigarettes for some younger students, since 34% of 10th graders reported that they gave others money to buy cigarettes for them, and 50% of 10th graders reported that they borrowed cigarettes from others (data not shown; see Appendix tables).



When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show how old you were?

Did not buy cigarettes.

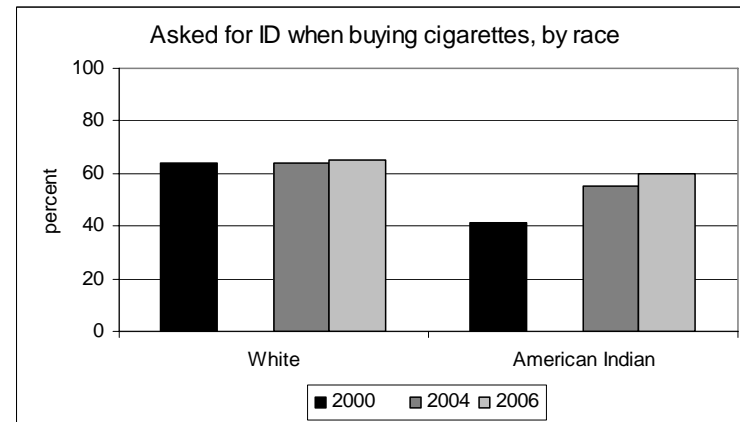
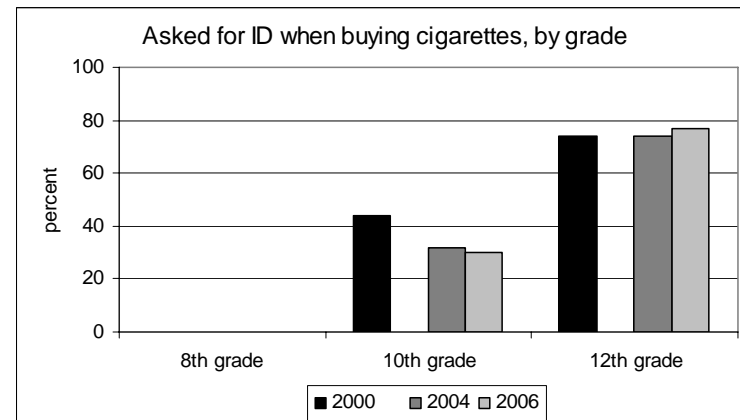
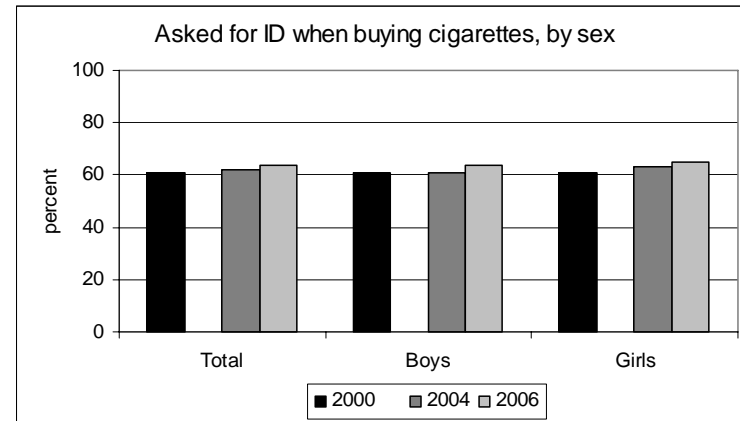
No, was not asked to show proof of age.

Yes, was asked to show proof of age.

In 2006, only 64% of the students who bought or tried to buy cigarettes in the 30 days before the survey reported that they were asked for proof of age. This was an increase of only 3% over 2000 and of 1% over 2004. The proportions were similar for boys and girls.

Very few 8th graders reported buying or trying to buy cigarettes in 2006. Among 10th graders, only 30% reported that they were asked for proof of age. In contrast, 77% of 12 graders were asked for proof of age.

More white (65%) than American Indian (60%) students reported being asked for proof of age when buying cigarettes in 2006.



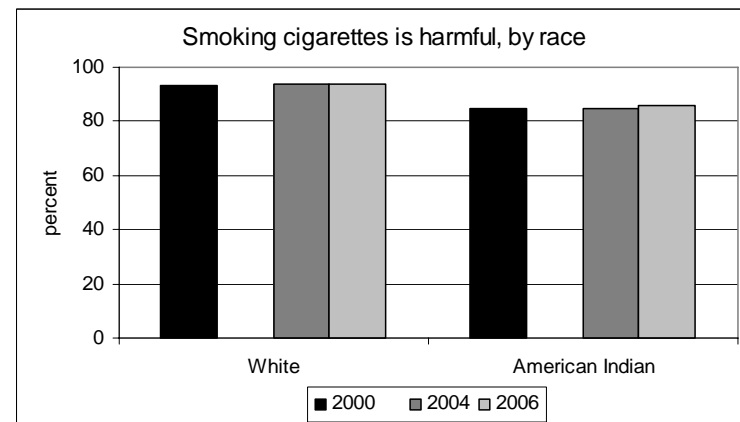
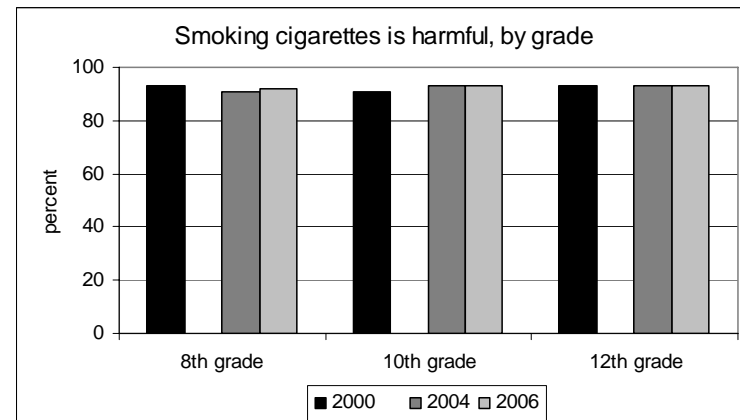
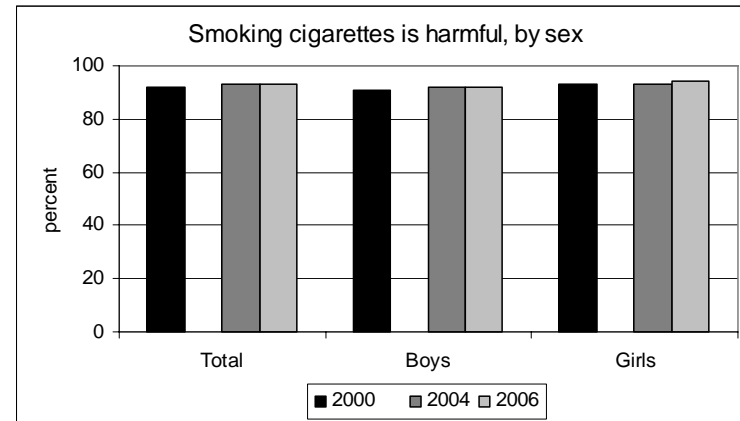
Section IV: Awareness of Tobacco-Related Health Risks

Smoking

How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

No risk.
Slight risk.
Moderate risk.
Great risk.

Awareness of the health risks of smoking cigarettes has been high since 2000. More than 90% of all students, and more than 90% of all subgroups except American Indians, believed that smoking a pack of cigarettes a day or more incurred moderate or great risk of harm. There were no significant changes between 2000 and 2006.

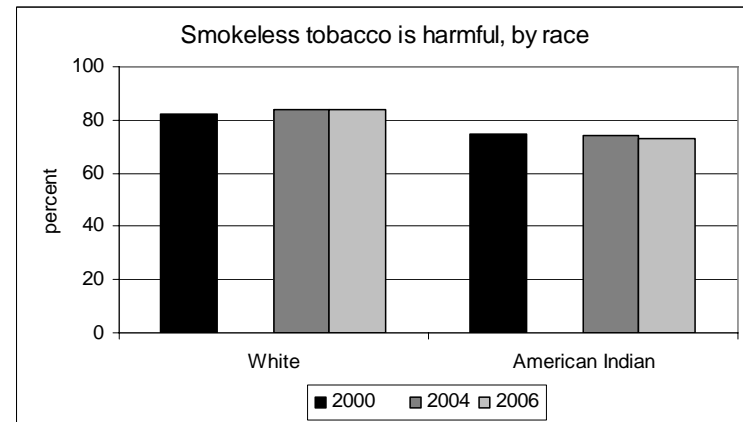
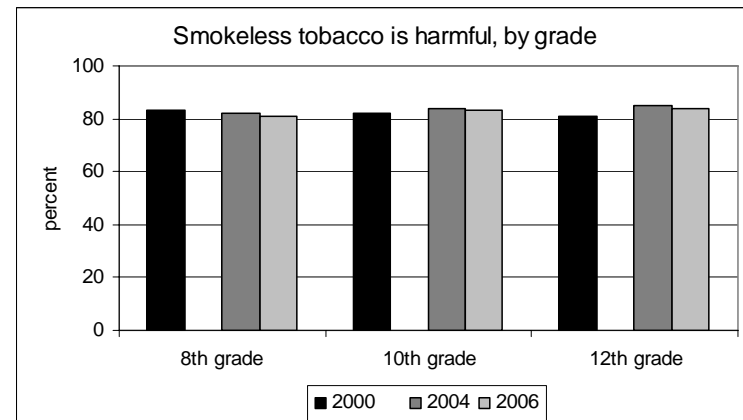
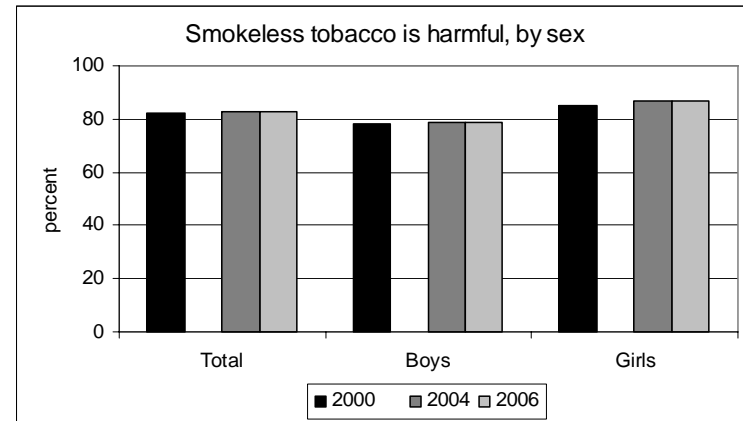


Smokeless Tobacco Use

How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use smokeless tobacco?

No risk.
Slight risk.
Moderate risk.
Great risk.

Overall, 83% of students believed that using smokeless tobacco incurred moderate or great risk of harm, substantially less than the 93% who believed that smoking cigarettes was harmful. More girls (87%) than boys (79%) believed this. More white (84%) than American Indian students (73%) believed this. There were no significant changes between 2000 and 2006.

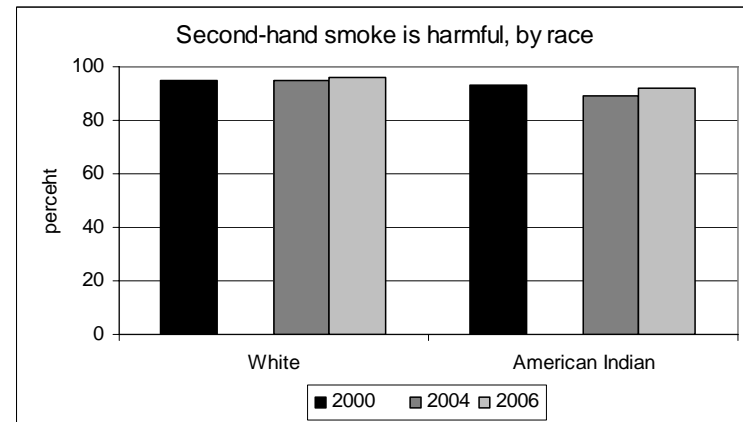
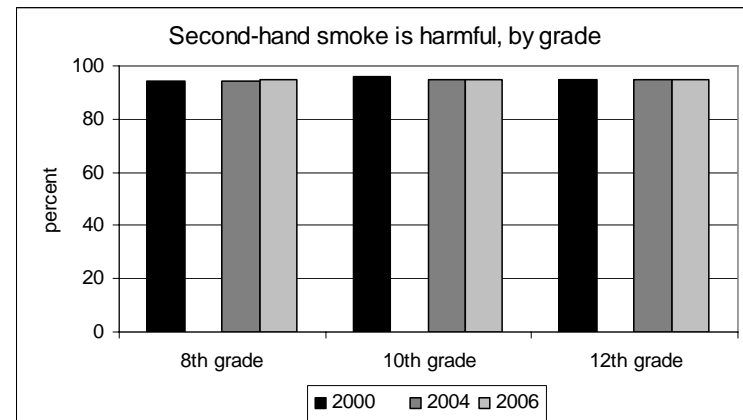
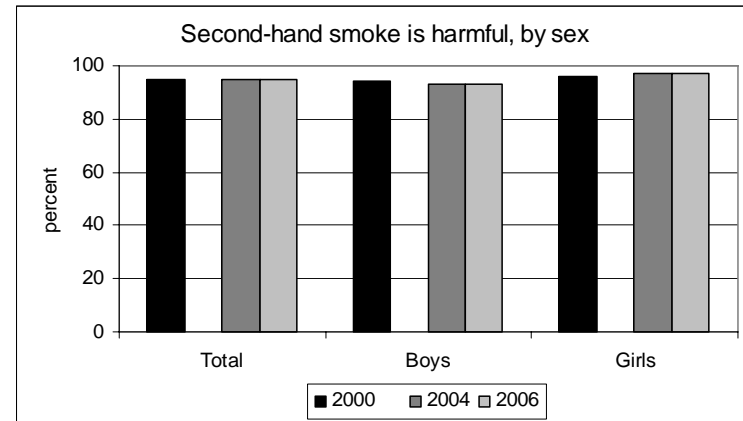


Second-Hand Smoke

Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?

**Definitely yes.
Probably yes.
Probably not.
Definitely not.**

From 2000 through 2006, more than 90% of students in all groups believed that second-hand smoke was probably or definitely harmful to their health. This very high awareness of the harmful effects of second-hand smoke has persisted. Girls are slightly more likely than boys, and white students are slightly more likely than American Indian students, to be aware of the risks.



Section V: Tobacco in the Home Environment

Parents' Attitudes About Smoking

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

Very wrong.

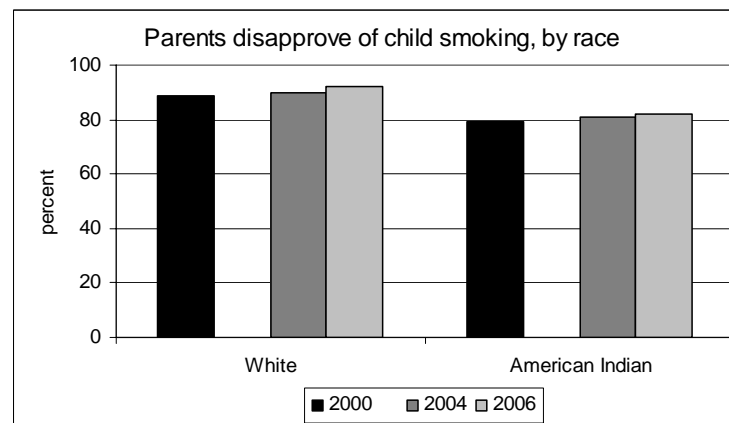
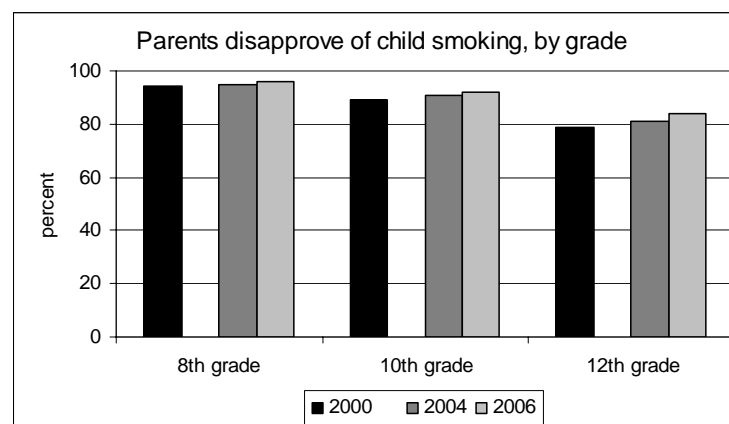
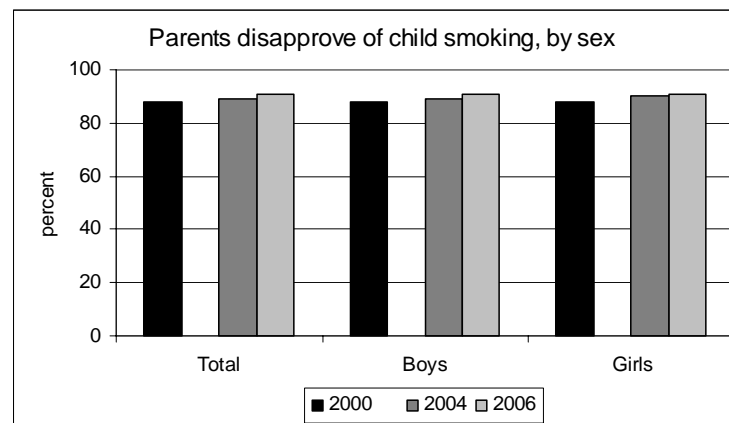
Wrong.

A little bit wrong.

Not wrong at all.

Ninety percent or more of students reported that their parents would feel it was wrong or very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes, except among 12th graders (84%) and American Indians (82%) in 2006. The proportion of students who reported this increased slightly from 2000 to 2006.

The proportion of students who believe that their parents would disapprove of their smoking decreased with increasing grade. It was slightly lower among American Indian than white students.



Parents' Attitudes About Smokeless Tobacco

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use smokeless tobacco?

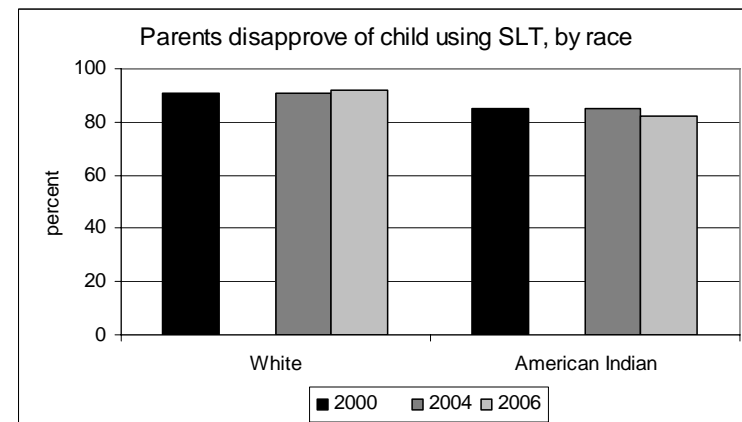
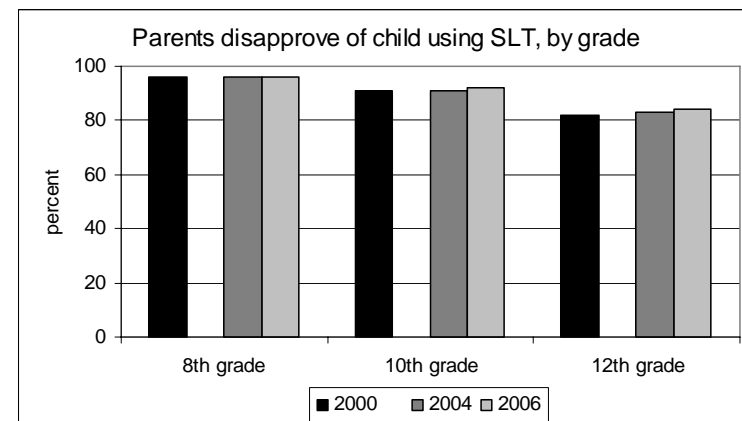
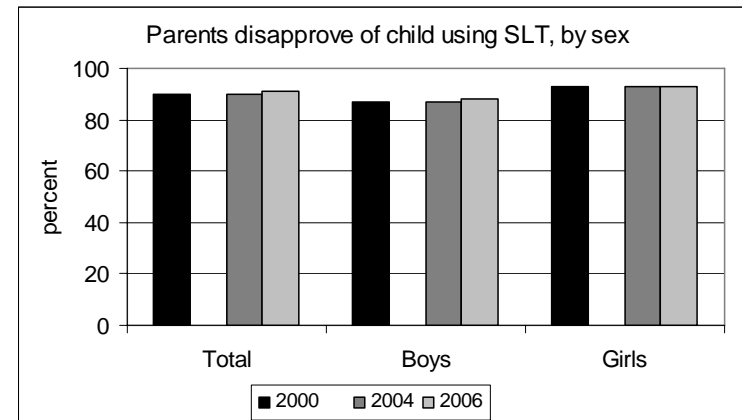
Very wrong.

Wrong.

A little bit wrong.

Not wrong at all.

Ninety percent or more of students reported that their parents would feel it was wrong or very wrong for them to use smokeless tobacco, except among boys (88%), 12th graders (84%) and American Indians (82%) in 2006.

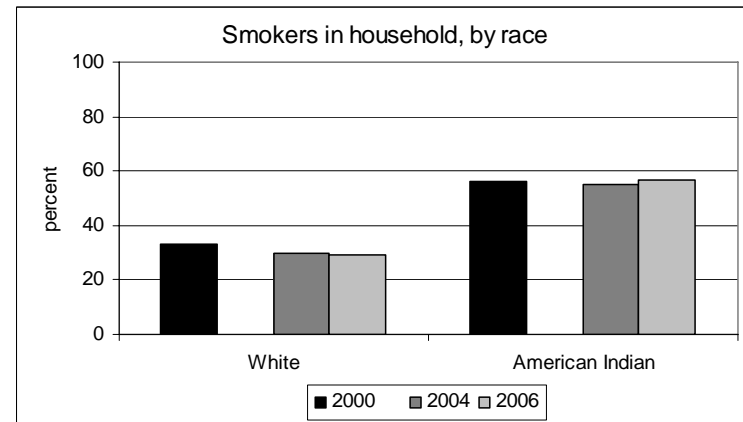
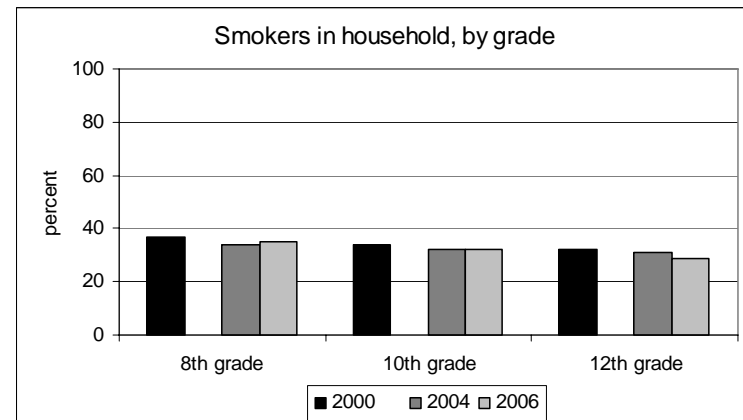
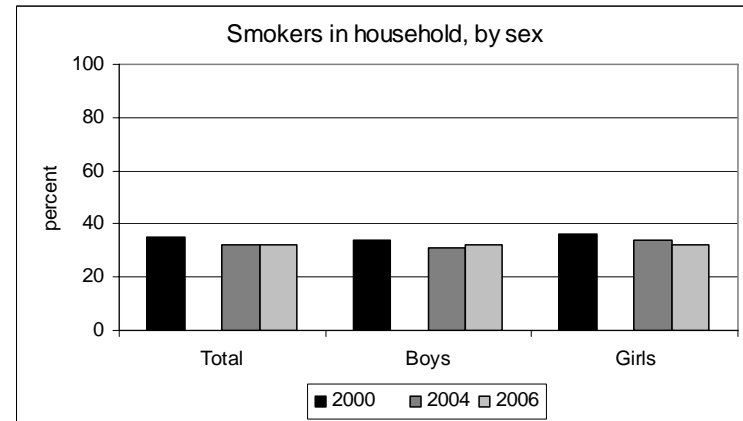


Smokers in Household

Not counting yourself, does anyone who lives in your home smoke cigarettes?

Approximately one third of students lived in households where other people smoked in 2006. This changed very little from 2000.

American Indian students were almost twice as likely as white students to live in households with smokers (57% and 29%, respectively) in 2006.



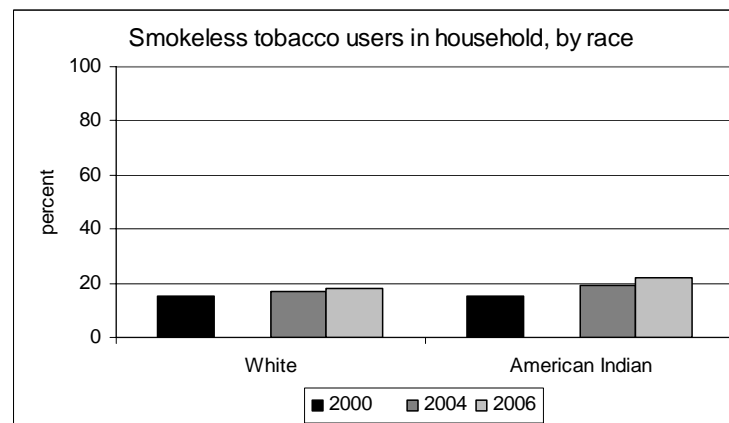
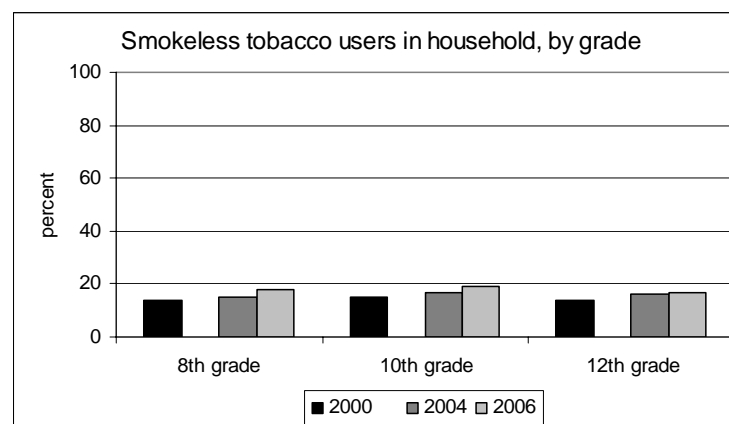
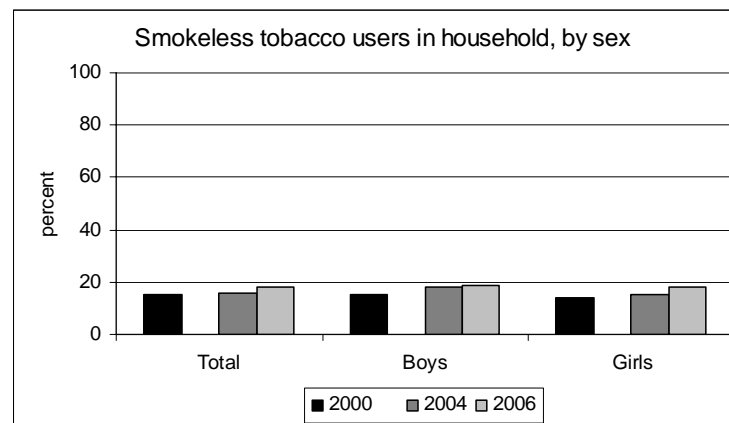
Smokeless Tobacco Users in Household

Not counting yourself, does anyone who lives in your home chew tobacco, snuff, or dip?

The proportion of students who reported living with people who used smokeless tobacco was much lower than the proportion who reported living with cigarette smokers (see previous page).

The proportion of students who reported living with people who used smokeless tobacco increased from 15% in 2000 to 18% in 2006.

More American Indian students (22%) than white students (18%) reported living with smokeless tobacco users in 2006.



Siblings Who Smoke

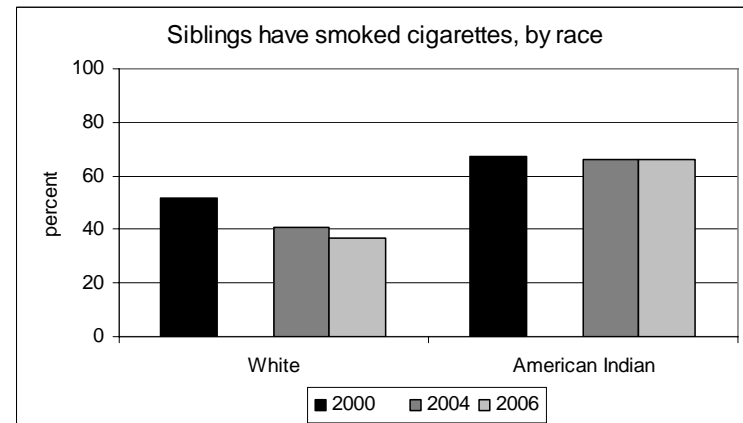
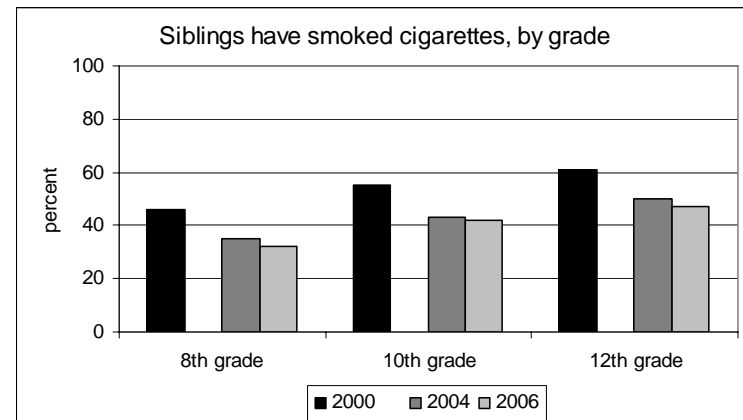
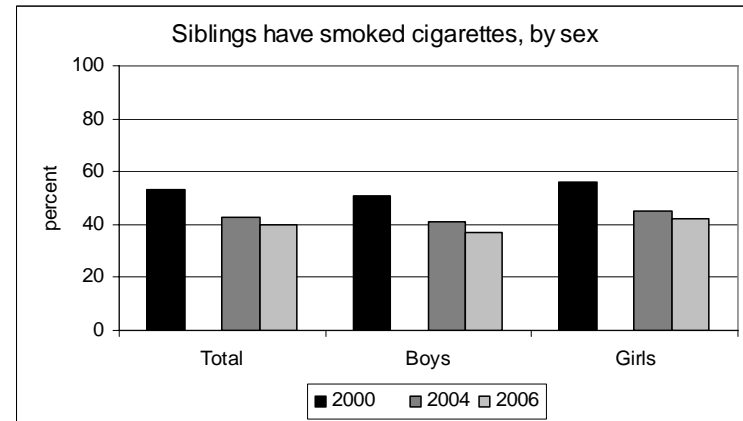
Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked cigarettes?

The proportion of students who reported having one or more siblings who had ever smoked decreased between 2000 and 2006 for all groups except American Indians.

In 2006, more girls (42%) than boys (37%) reported siblings who had smoked.

The proportion of students who had siblings who had smoked increased with grade (32%, 42%, and 47%, respectively) in 2006.

More American Indian (66%) than white (37%) students reported having siblings who had ever smoked in 2006.



Siblings Who Use Smokeless Tobacco

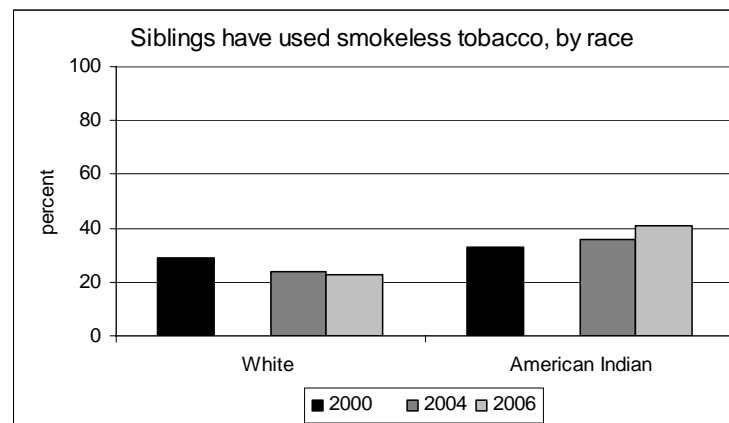
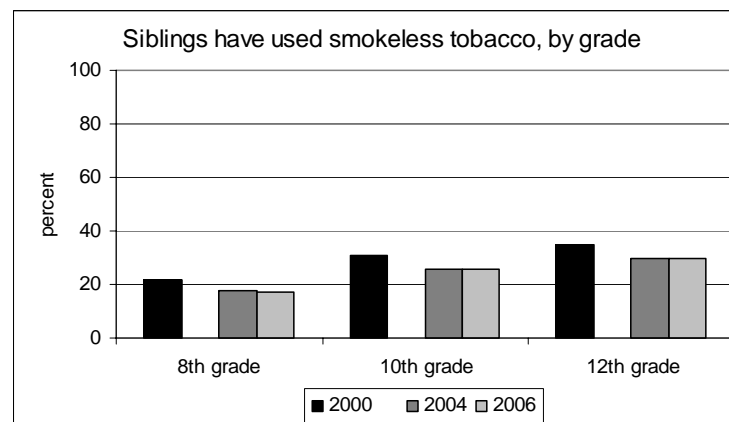
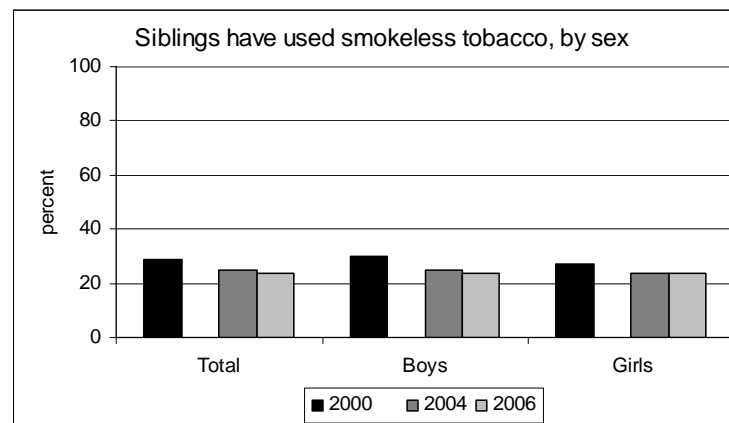
Have any of your brothers or sisters ever used smokeless tobacco?

In 2006, 24% of students reported having one or more siblings who had ever used smokeless tobacco (SLT). This proportion decreased from 2000 (29%).

Equal proportions of boys and girls reported having siblings who had used SLT in 2006.

The proportion of students who reported siblings who had used SLT increased with grade, from 17% among 8th graders to 30% among 12th graders in 2006.

Nearly twice as many American Indian students (41%) as white students (23%) reported having one or more siblings who had used SLT in 2006.



Section VI: Tobacco in the School Environment

School Rules About Tobacco Use

What rules does your school have about smoking or chewing tobacco on school property?

Smoking or chewing is not allowed on school property.

Smoking or chewing is generally not allowed with a few exceptions.

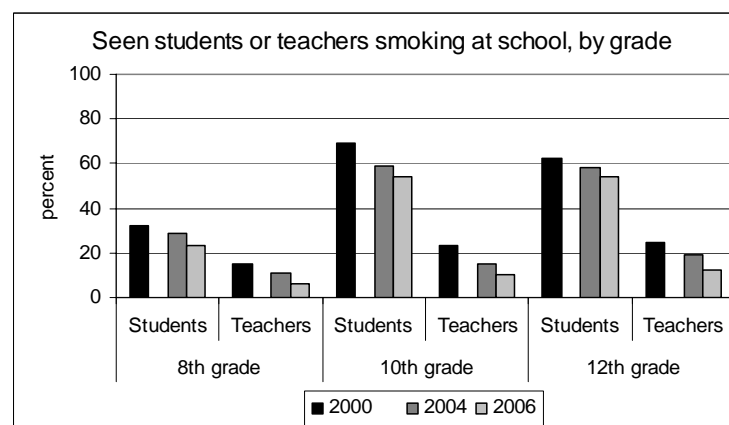
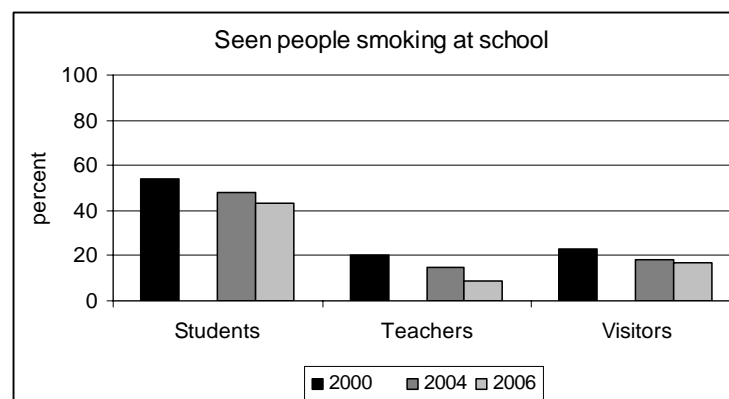
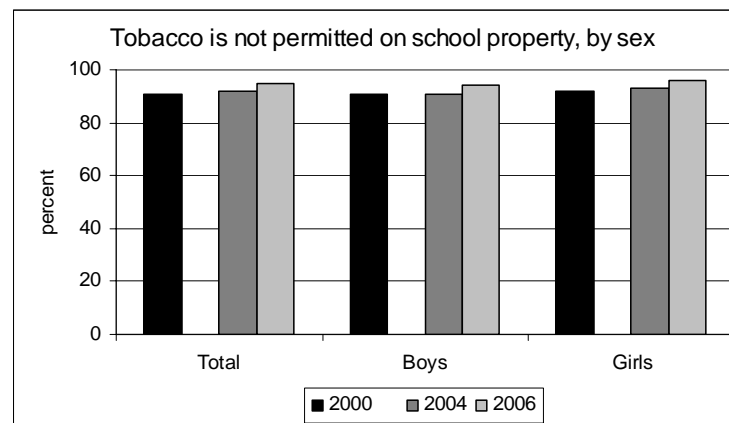
Smoking or chewing is allowed in some areas.

There are no restrictions on smoking or chewing.

In 2006, 95% of students reported their school had official policies completely prohibiting cigarettes or smokeless tobacco on school property, a slight increase over 91% in 2000 and 92% in 2004. Only 3% reported that their school permitted limited use and only 2% reported that tobacco use was unrestricted. Girls, 8th graders, and white students reported complete prohibitions slightly more frequently than other students (data not shown; see Appendix tables).

In spite of school rules, 43% said they had seen other students smoke at school in 2006, down from 48% in 2004 and 54% in 2000. Nine percent said they had seen teachers smoke, down from 15% in 2004 and 20% in 2000. Seventeen said they had seen other adults smoke at school, down from 18% in 2004 and 24% in 2000.

The proportion of students who reported seeing other students smoke at school increased from 23% among 8th graders to 54% among 10th and 12th graders in 2006.



Section VII: Individual and Peer Perceptions About Tobacco

How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?

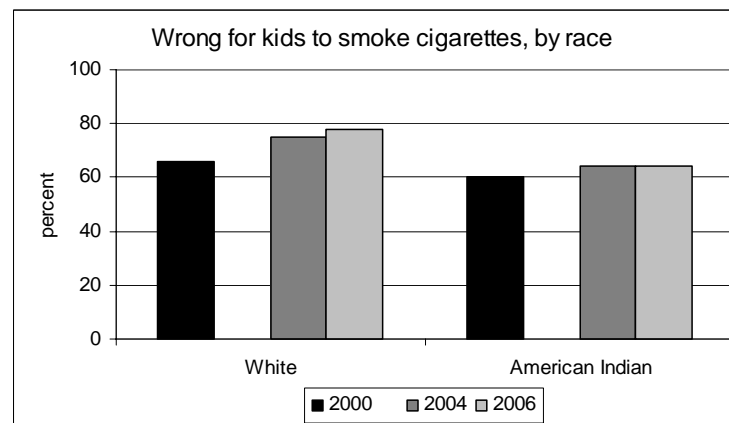
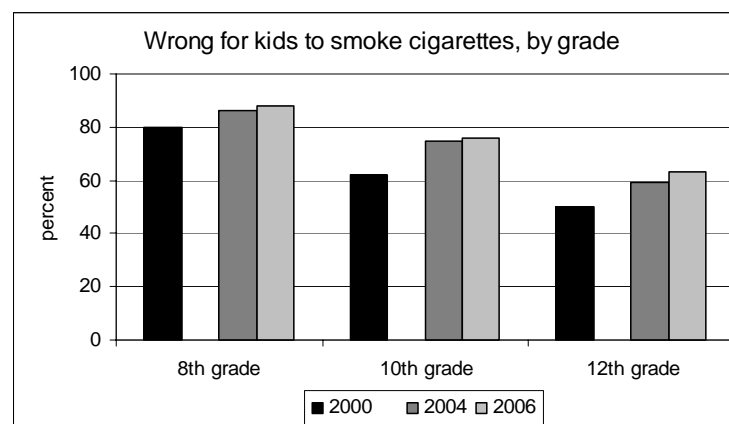
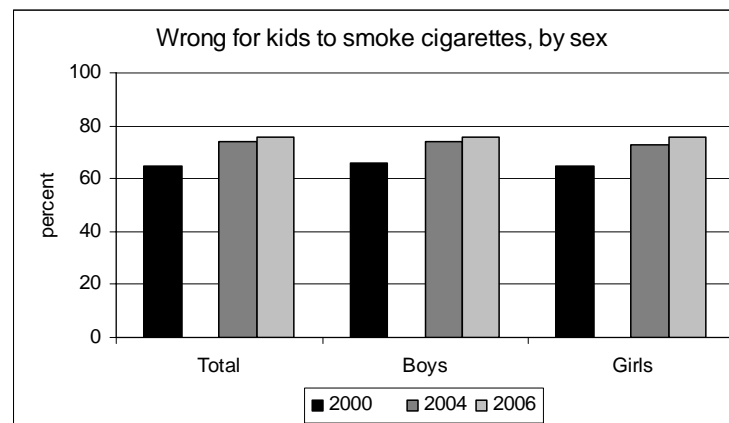
Very wrong
Wrong
A little bit wrong
Not wrong at all

In 2006, 76% of students believed that it was "wrong" or "very wrong" for someone their age to smoke cigarettes, an increase from 65% in 2000 and 74% in 2004. The proportions who believed this were similar among boys and girls.

The perception that it was wrong to smoke decreased with increasing grade, from 88% among 8th graders to 63% among 12th graders in 2006.

More white (78%) than American Indian (64%) believed that it was wrong for students their age to smoke in 2006.

In all categories except American Indian students there was a substantial increase in the perception that it was wrong to smoke between 2000 and 2006.



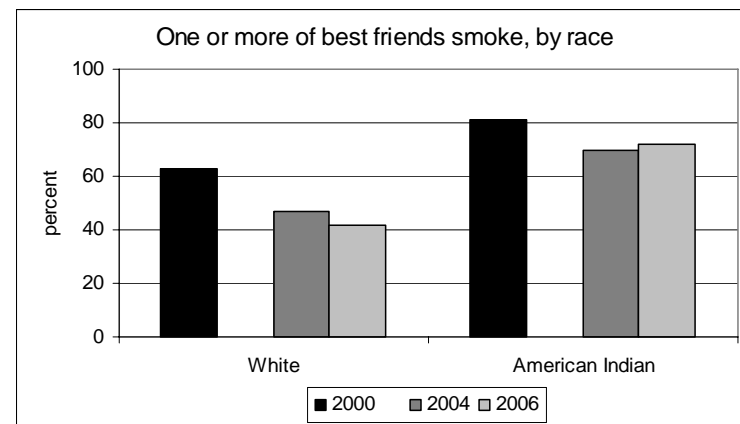
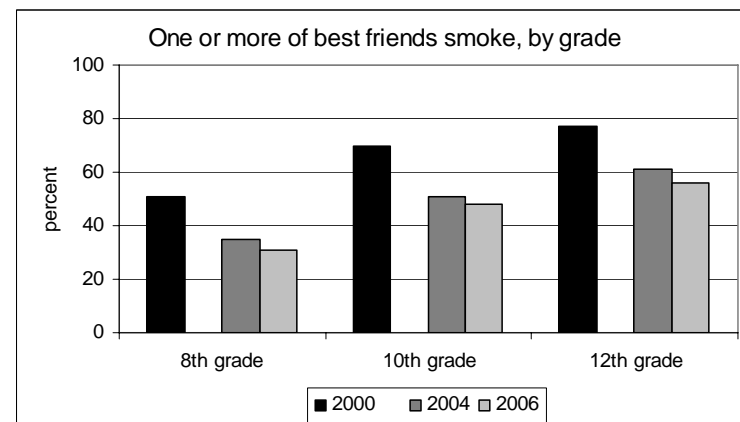
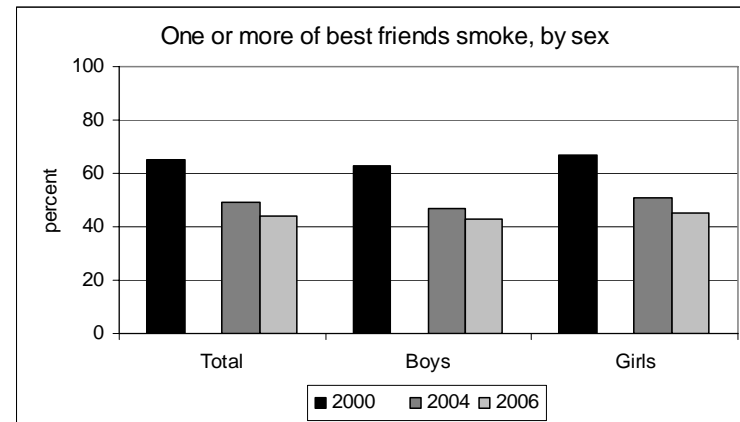
In the past year, how many of your four best friends have smoked cigarettes?

In 2000, 65% of students said one or more of their four best friends smoked; this decreased to 49% in 2004 and to 44% in 2006.

Decreases were reported by both boys and girls.

Decreases were reported by students in all grades.

The proportion of white students who reported having friends who smoked decreased from 63% to 42%. American Indian students reported a smaller decrease from 81% to 72%.



What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?

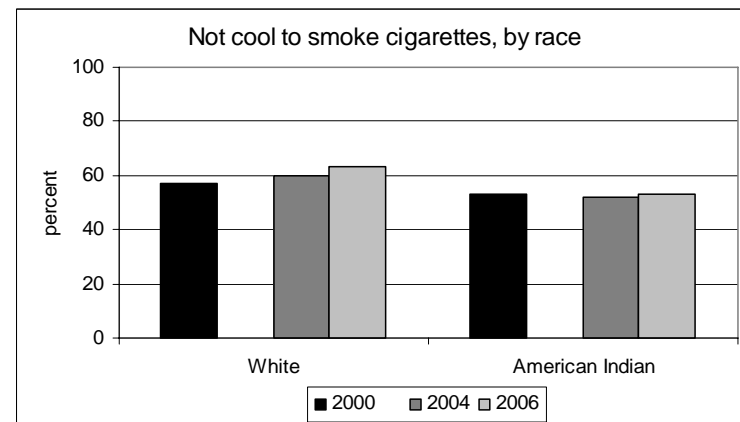
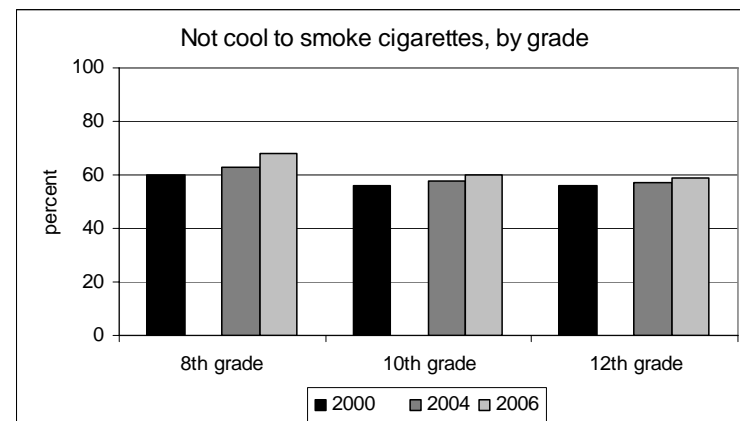
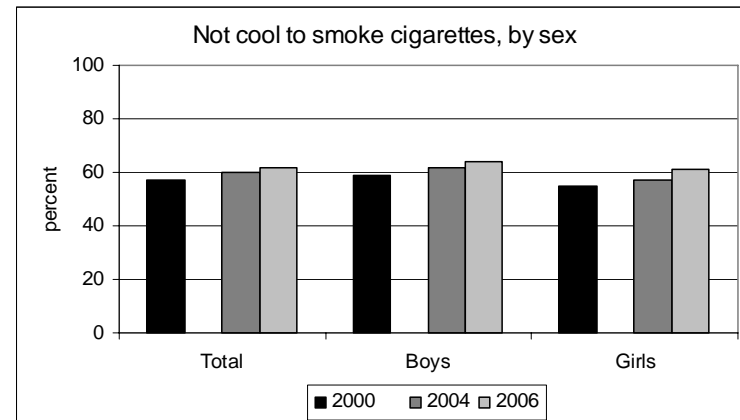
No or very little chance
Little chance
Some chance
Pretty good chance
Very good chance

The proportion of students who perceived that there was "No or very little chance" they would be seen as cool if they smoked cigarettes increased from 57% in 2000 to 60% in 2004 and again to 62% in 2006.

The proportion among boys increased from 59% to 64% and among girls from 55% to 61%.

The proportion increased from 60% in 2000 to 68% in 2006 among 8th graders, from 56% to 60% among 10th graders, and from 56% to 59% among 12th graders.

More white students (63%) than American Indian students (53%) believed that they would not be seen as cool if they smoked in 2006.



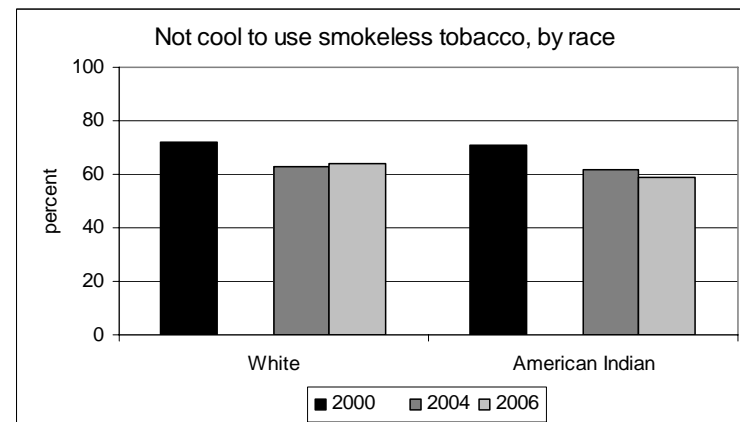
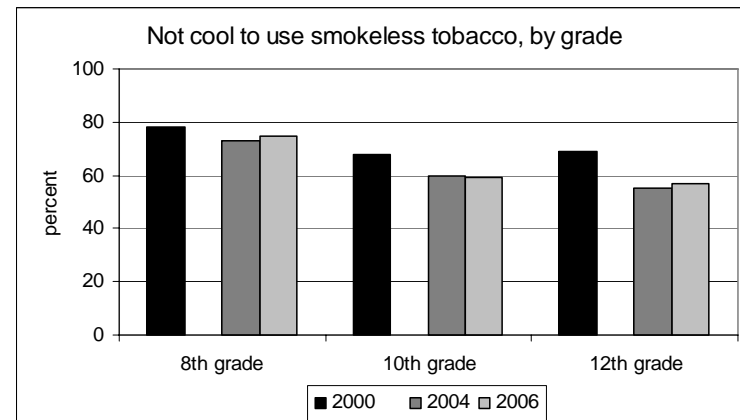
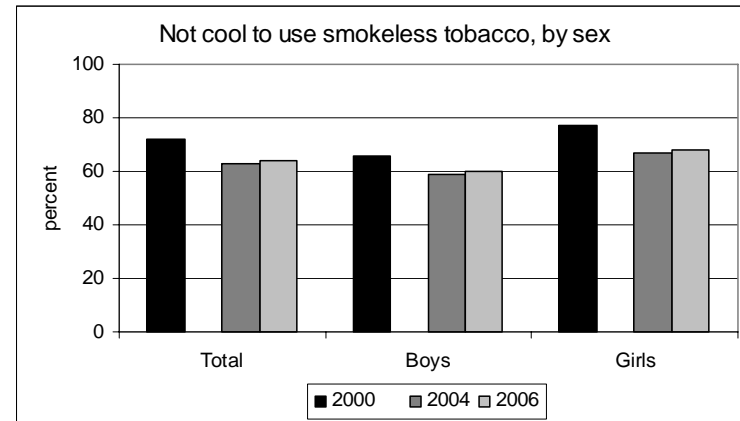
What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you used smokeless tobacco?

- No or very little chance**
- Little chance**
- Some chance**
- Pretty good chance**
- Very good chance**

The negative perception of smokeless tobacco was similar to the negative perception of smoking (see previous page). In 2006, 64% of students reported that there was "no or very little chance" that they would be seen as cool if they used SLT, compared to 72% in 2000. More girls (68%) than boys (60%) believed this.

Negative perceptions about SLT were highest among 8th graders (75%) relative to 10th or 12th graders (59% and 57%, respectively).

More white students (64%) than American Indian students (59%) perceived that there was little chance that using SLT would be seen as cool in 2006.



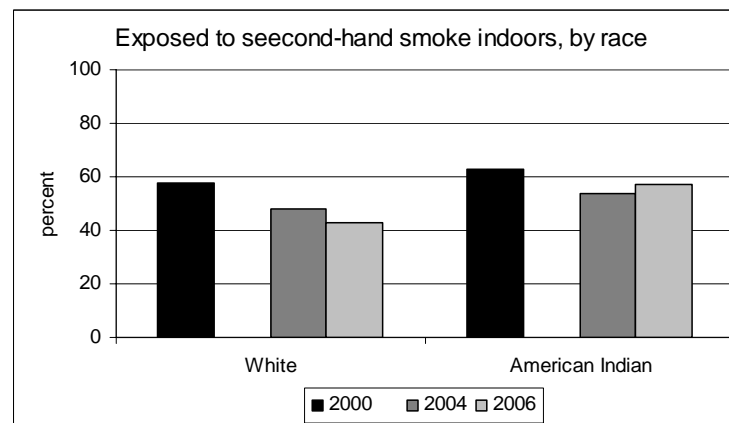
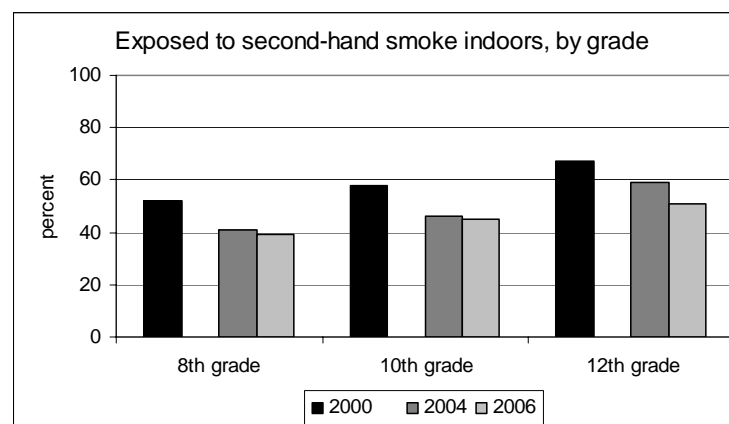
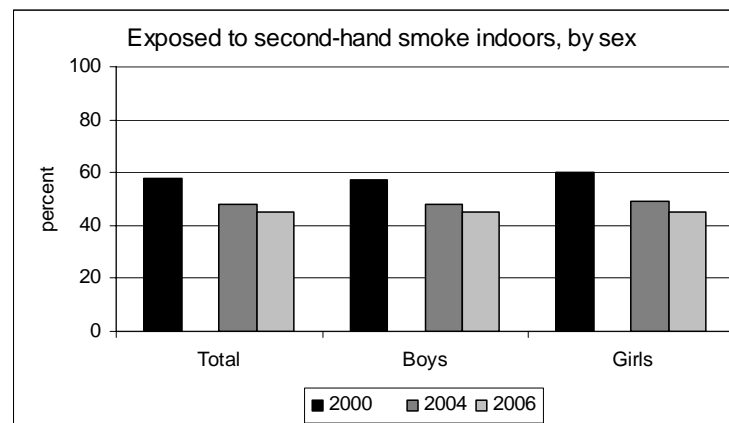
Section VIII: Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke

During the past 30 days, have you been with someone who was smoking in the same room?

In 2006, 45% students reported they had been in the same room with a smoker in the 30 days before the survey, compared to 48% in 2004 and 58% in 2000. Boys and girls reported similar exposures.

All grades reported significant decreases in exposure to second hand smoke indoors between 2000 and 2006, but only 12th graders reported a statistically significant decrease in the proportion of students who had been exposed to second-hand smoke in the same room between 2004 and 2006. In 2006, the proportion of students who had been exposed to second-hand smoke increased from 39% in 8th grade to 51% in 12th grade.

White students reported a decrease in exposure to second-hand smoke, from 58% in 2000 to 48% in 2004 and to 43% in 2006, and American Indian students reported a decrease from 63% to 57%.

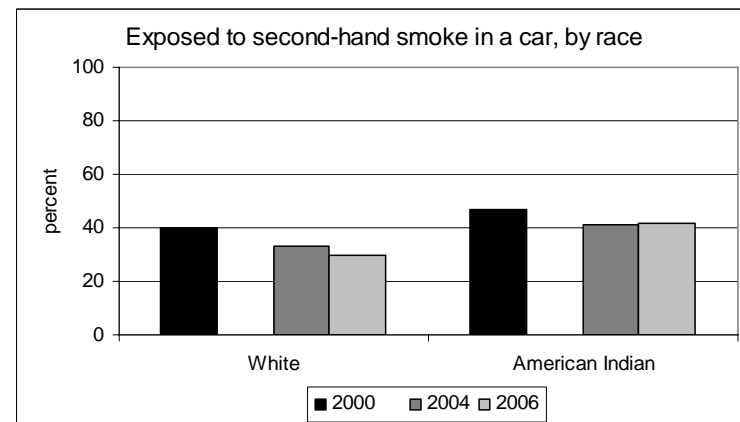
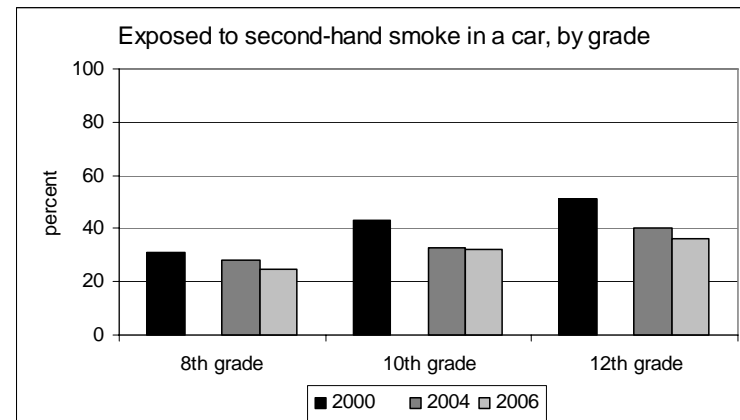
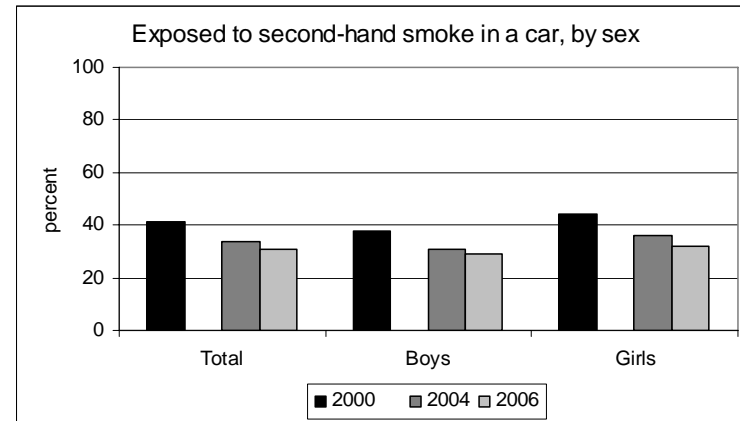


During the past 30 days, have you been with someone who was smoking in a car?

In 2006, 31% of students reported having been in a car with someone who was smoking, down from 41% in 2000 and 34% in 2004. More girls (37%) than boys (29%) reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in a car, but both sexes reported decreases from prior years.

Eighth and tenth graders reported decreases in the proportions of students who had been exposed to second-hand smoke in cars. The proportions of students who were exposed to second-hand smoke in cars increased from 25% among 8th graders to 36% among 12th graders in 2006.

More American Indian students (42%) than white students (30%) reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in cars in 2006.

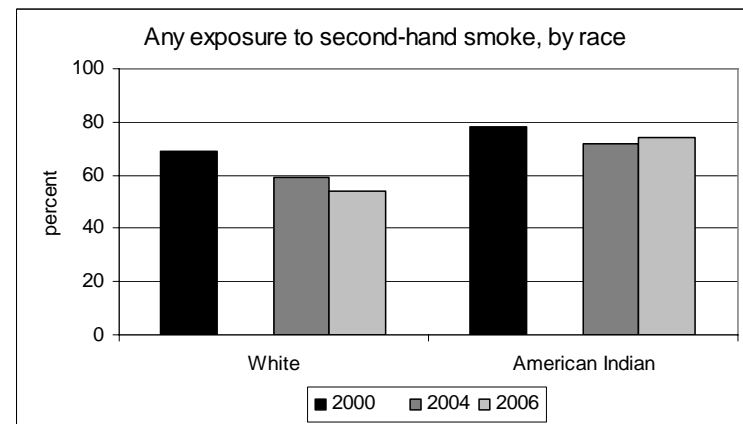
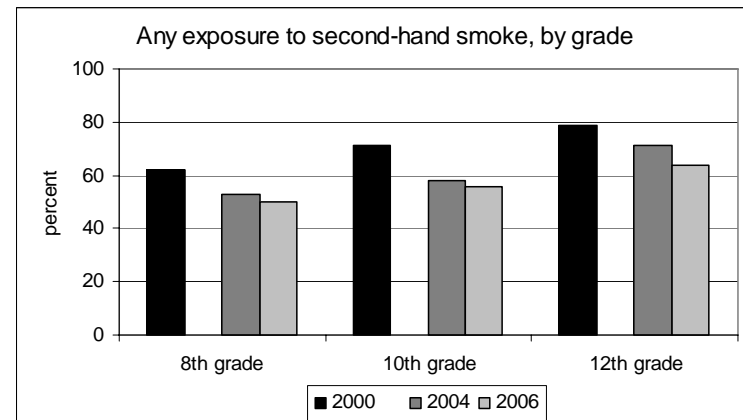
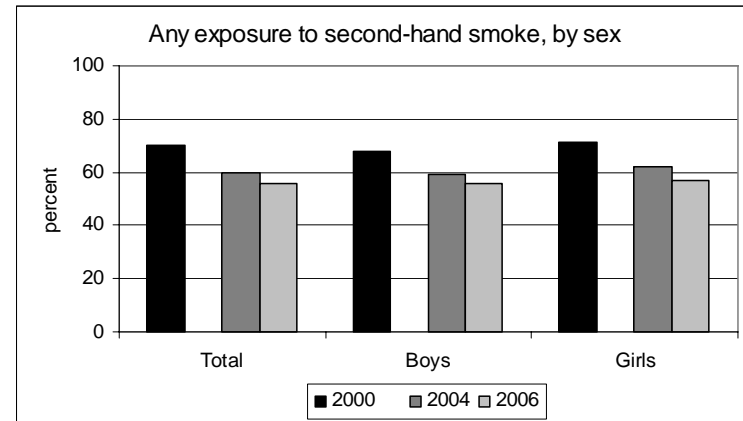


Combined exposure to second-hand smoke, indoors or in a car or both.

In 2006, more than half of all students (56%) reported being exposed to second-hand smoke indoors, in a car, or both during the 30 days before the survey, although this was a decrease from 70% in 2000 and 60% in 2004.

Decreases were reported by both boys and girls and in all three grades; girls and 12th graders reported the greatest decreases.

White students reported larger decreases in any exposure to second-hand smoke (69% in 2000 to 54% in 2006) than American Indian students (78% to 74%).



APPENDIX

Data Tables

The grades, sex, and race distribution of participants are reported in absolute numbers. All other tables report percentages. Cells based on fewer than 50 respondents are not reported; these are indicated by asterisks (**). Percentages for 2006 in **boldface** are statistically significantly different from values for 2004.

Grade, Sex, and Race Distribution of Participants

		2000	2004	2006
Total		15596	18039	16037
Grade 8		5470	5983	5588
	Boys	2700	2935	2655
	White	2269	2367	2145
	American Indian	191	253	188
	All other races	240	315	322
	Girls	2770	3048	2933
	White	2335	2534	2393
	American Indian	214	257	248
	All other races	221	257	292
Grade 10		5944	6493	5511
	Boys	2908	3291	2657
	White	2518	2745	2177
	American Indian	150	2249	187
	All other races	240	297	293
	Girls	3036	3202	2854
	White	2713	2742	2413
	American Indian	144	246	215
	All other races	179	214	226
Grade 12		4812	5563	4656
	Boys	2109	2768	2300
	White	1924	2419	1928
	American Indian	85	143	140
	All other races	100	206	232
	Girls	2073	2795	2356
	White	1870	2451	2042
	American Indian	93	150	147
	All other races	110	194	167

Section I: Prevalence of Tobacco Use

Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

	2000			2004			2006		
	Never	In past	Currently	Never	In past	Currently	Never	In past	Currently
Total	43	44	13	56	36	8	60	34	6
Boys	43	46	11	57	37	6	61	34	5
Girls	42	43	15	55	36	9	60	33	7
8th grade	56	37	7	68	29	3	73	24	3
10th grade	39	46	14	56	36	8	58	35	7
12th grade	30	51	19	42	45	12	47	43	10
White	45	43	12	58	35	7	63	31	5
American Indian	24	52	24	32	54	15	31	51	18

Current smokers, defined as smoking on any of the past 30 days

	2000	2004	2006
Total	27	19	17
Boys	25	17	16
Girls	29	21	18
8th grade	17	11	10
10th grade	29	19	18
12th grade	37	28	24
White	26	17	15
American Indian	44	37	39

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

Percent of students who reported smoking in the past 30 days

	2000			2004			2006		
	< weekly	< daily	daily	< weekly	< daily	daily	< weekly	< daily	daily
Total	37	31	32	44	27	29	46	30	24
Boys	38	30	32	46	26	28	49	27	24
Girls	35	32	33	42	28	30	45	32	23
8th grade	44	33	23	55	27	18	53	31	16
10th grade	36	31	34	40	30	30	47	29	25
12th grade	33	30	37	42	25	33	44	30	26
White	38	30	32	45	26	29	48	28	34
American Indian	29	35	36	41	33	26	41	36	23

Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?

	2000			2004			2006		
	Never	In past	Currently	Never	In past	Currently	Never	In past	Currently
Total	72	24	4	78	18	3	78	19	3
Boys	60	32	8	68	26	6	69	25	6
Girls	84	15	1	88	11	1	87	12	1
Boys Only									
8th grade	77	21	2	82	16	2	83	15	2
10th grade	55	36	9	68	26	6	65	27	7
12th grade	43	43	14	53	35	12	54	35	11
Boys Only									
White	59	33	8	68	26	6	69	25	6
American Indian	53	37	10	61	30	9	56	33	11

Current smokeless tobacco users, defined as use on any of the past 30 days

	2000	2004	2006
Total	10	9	9
Boys	17	15	15
Girls	3	3	3
Boys Only			
8th grade	6	7	7
10th grade	14	16	17
12th grade	16	25	22
Boys Only			
White	12	15	14
American Indian	14	22	24

Section II. Initiation of Tobacco Use

How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

	2000			2004			2006		
	< 12 yrs	12-15 yrs	≥ 16 yrs	< 12 yrs	12-15 yrs	≥ 16 yrs	< 12 yrs	12-15 yrs	≥ 16 yrs
Total	41	51	8	45	45	10	40	47	13
Boys	45	48	7	47	43	10	42	44	14
Girls	37	54	9	42	48	10	38	50	12
8th grade	62	38	0	60	40	0	58	42	0
10th grade	39	57	4	48	48	4	39	56	5
12th grade	26	54	20	32	46	22	29	42	29
White	38	53	9	42	47	11	37	48	15
American Indian	62	35	3	61	35	4	55	40	5

How old were you when you first used chewing tobacco?

	2000			2004			2006		
	< 12 yrs	12-15 yrs	≥ 16 yrs	< 12 yrs	12-15 yrs	≥ 16 yrs	< 12 yrs	12-15 yrs	≥ 16 yrs
Total	24	58	18	20	55	25	16	60	24
Boys	25	58	17	21	55	24	17	58	25
Girls	19	58	23	18	55	27	13	62	25
Boys Only									
8th grade	45	55	0	40	60	0	32	68	0
10th grade	22	66	12	16	73	11	15	72	13
12th grade	18	52	30	12	37	51	13	44	43
Boys Only									
White	23	59	18	15	54	31	16	60	24
American Indian	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Section III. Availability of Tobacco

If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?

Percent of students who responded "sort of easy" or "very easy."

	2000	2004	2006
Total	80	73	68
Boys	81	73	69
Girls	79	73	68
8th grade	60	48	44
10th grade	86	77	72
12th grade	96	94	92
White	80	72	68
American Indian	80	75	76

During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?

Percent of students who reported smoking in past 30 dyas

	2000			2004			2006		
	Bought	Gave \$\$	Other person	Bought	Gave \$\$	Other person	Bought	Gave \$\$	Other person
Total	29	23	39	35	22	35	30	21	39
Boys	35	17	37	42	18	31	37	18	33
Girls	24	27	40	29	26	39	23	26	46
8th grade	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
10th grade	13	33	45	8	36	46	9	34	50
12th grade	51	11	25	63	12	22	57	13	19
White	30	22	39	37	21	35	21	21	39
American Indian	22	31	40	25	30	34	**	**	**

** indicates fewer than 50 respondents in cell

When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show how old you were?

Percent of students who reported trying to buy cigarettes who were asked for ID.

	2000	2004	2006
Total	61	62	64
Boys	61	61	64
Girls	61	63	65
8th grade	**	**	**
10th grade	44	32	30
12th grade	74	74	77
White	64	64	65
American Indian	41	55	60

** indicates fewer than 50 respondents in cell

Section IV: Awareness of Tobacco Related Health Risks

How much do you think people risk harming themselves, physically or in other ways, if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?

How much do you think people risk harming themselves, physically or in other ways, if they use smokeless tobacco?

	Percent of students who responded "great risk" or "moderate risk."							
	2000		2004		2006		Cigarettes	SLT
	Cigarettes	SLT	Cigarettes	SLT	Cigarettes	SLT		
Total	92	82	93	83	93		83	
Boys	91	78	92	79	92		79	
Girls	93	85	93	87	94		87	
8th grade	93	83	91	82	92		81	
10th grade	91	82	93	84	93		83	
12th grade	93	81	93	85	93		84	
White	93	82	94	84	94		84	
American Indian	85	75	85	74	86		73	

Do you think smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?

	Percent of students who responded "definitely yes" or "probably yes."		
	2000	2004	2006
Total	95	95	95
Boys	94	93	93
Girls	96	97	97
8th grade	94	94	95
10th grade	96	95	95
12th grade	95	95	95
White	95	95	96
American Indian	93	89	92

Section V: Tobacco in the Home Environment

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

Percent of students who responded "wrong" or "very wrong."

	2000	2004	2006
Total	88	89	91
Boys	88	89	91
Girls	88	90	91
8th grade	94	95	96
10th grade	89	91	92
12th grade	79	81	84
White	89	90	92
American Indian	79	81	82

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use smokeless tobacco?

Percent of students who responded "wrong" or "very wrong."

	2000	2004	2006
Total	90	90	91
Boys	87	87	88
Girls	93	93	93
8th grade	96	96	96
10th grade	91	91	92
12th grade	82	83	84
White	91	91	92
American Indian	85	85	82

Not counting yourself, does anyone who lives in your home smoke cigarettes?

Percent of students who live with one or more other people who smoke.

	2000	2004	2006
Total	35	32	32
Boys	34	31	32
Girls	36	34	32
8th grade	37	34	35
10th grade	34	32	32
12th grade	32	31	29
White	33	30	29
American Indian	56	55	57

Not counting yourself, does anyone who lives in your home use smokeless tobacco?

Percent of students who live with one or more other people who use smokeless tobacco.

	2000	2004	2006
Total	15	16	18
Boys	15	18	19
Girls	14	15	18
8th grade	14	15	18
10th grade	15	17	19
12th grade	14	16	17
White	15	17	18
American Indian	15	19	22

Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked cigarettes?

Percent of students who have one or more siblings who have ever smoked

	2000	2004	2006
Total	53	43	40
Boys	51	41	37
Girls	56	45	42
8th grade	46	35	32
10th grade	55	43	42
12th grade	61	50	47
White	52	41	37
American Indian	67	66	66

Have any of your brothers or sisters ever used smokeless tobacco?

Percent of students who have one or more siblings who have ever used smokeless tobacco

	2000	2004	2006
Total	29	25	24
Boys	30	25	24
Girls	27	24	24
8th grade	22	18	17
10th grade	31	26	26
12th grade	35	30	30
White	29	24	23
American Indian	33	36	41

Section VI: Tobacco in the School Environment

What rules does your school have about smoking or chewing tobacco on school property?

Percent of students who responded that tobacco was not permitted at all

	2000	2004	2006
Total	91	92	95
Boys	91	91	94
Girls	92	93	96
8th grade	96	95	98
10th grade	86	91	94
12th grade	93	90	94
White	91	92	95
American Indian	92	92	93

During the past 30 days, have you seen any of the following groups smoking cigarettes on school property?

	2000			2004			2006		
	Students	Teachers	Visitors	Students	Teachers	Visitors	Students	Teachers	Visitors
Total	54	20	23	48	15	18	43	9	17
Boys	54	24	24	50	18	18	44	12	17
Girls	55	18	23	46	12	17	42	7	16
8th grade	32	15	22	25	11	14	23	6	15
10th grade	69	23	25	59	15	19	54	10	19
12th grade	62	25	22	58	19	19	54	12	16
White	54	20	23	49	15	17	42	9	16
American Indian	48	30	23	46	20	18	48	13	20

Section VII: Individual and Peer Perceptions About Tobacco

How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?

Percent of students who responded "wrong" or "very wrong."

	2000	2004	2006
Total	65	74	76
Boys	66	74	76
Girls	65	73	76
8th grade	80	86	88
10th grade	62	75	76
12th grade	50	59	63
White	66	75	78
American Indian	60	64	64

In the past 12 months, how many of your four best friends have smoked cigarettes?

Percent of students who reported one or more friends who smoke.

	2000	2004	2006
Total	65	49	44
Boys	63	47	43
Girls	67	51	45
8th grade	51	35	31
10th grade	70	51	48
12th grade	77	61	56
White	63	47	42
American Indian	81	70	72

What are the chances that you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?

Percent of students who responded "None" or "Very little."

	2000	2004	2006
Total	57	60	62
Boys	59	62	64
Girls	55	57	61
8th grade	60	63	68
10th grade	56	58	60
12th grade	56	57	59
White	57	60	63
American Indian	53	52	53

What are the chances that you would be seen as cool if you used smokeless tobacco?

Percent of students who responded "None" or "Very little."

	2000	2004	2006
Total	72	63	64
Boys	66	59	60
Girls	77	67	68
8th grade	78	73	75
10th grade	68	60	59
12th grade	69	55	57
White	72	63	64
American Indian	71	62	59

Section VIII: Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke

In the past 30 days, have you been with someone who was smoking? This could be at home, school, or any other place.

	Yes, in the same room			Yes, in a car			Any exposure to second-hand smoke		
	2000	2004	2006	2000	2004	2006	2000	2004	2006
Total	58	48	45	41	34	31	70	60	56
Boys	57	48	45	38	31	29	68	59	56
Girls	60	49	45	44	36	32	71	62	57
8th grade	52	41	39	31	28	25	62	53	50
10th grade	58	46	45	43	33	32	71	58	56
12th grade	67	59	51	51	40	36	79	71	64
White	58	48	43	40	33	30	69	59	54
American Indian	63	54	57	47	41	42	78	72	74



Members of the Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program's Teen Leadership Team gather at the inaugural *reACT! Against Corporate Tobacco* teen summit at MSU-Bozeman in June 2006. Photo by Katy Pezzimenti.

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